San Francisco.

N. W. SPAULDING,

Saw-Smithing & Repairing

ESTABLISHMENT,

17 & 19 Fremont St., between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FILES TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS.

REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes, viz.: Cross-cut, Mulay, Gang, Rack, Butcher, and Hand-Saws of all kinds, together with a good assortment of Saw Arbors and Mandrels at market rates.

Chat-Steel-faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order on short notice.

N. B.—Messrs. KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.

P. LIESENFELD'S

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY,

371 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast

FOR

PHELAN & COLLENDER'S

NEW DESIGN BEVELED TABLE, patented June 15th, 1871; also, the EUREKA WIRE CUSHION, patented May 21, 1872, and the celebrated Combination Cushion.

On hand, a large assortment of Bagatelle Tables and the new patent Bagatelle, called MONITOR, patented Sept. 10, 1872.

DR. WONSER'S

INDIAN ROOT BITTERS

U. S. A.

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF EVERY DISEASE which has its lair in the Liver and the Blood. It PURIFIES, CONSTIPATION, CHRONIC COUGHS, DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, KIDNEY, and all OBSTINATE and MOST CHRONIC DISEASES THAT ARE KNOWN. NO EQUAL IN CASES OF FEMALE WEAKNESS.

WM. HAWKINS, Agent and Manufacturer,

418 Sacramento street, bet. Sansome and Battery, San Francisco.

For sale everywhere. E. MARTIN & CO.,

Wholesale Agents, Portland, Oregon.

FOUNDRY AND BLACKSMITH

AND CARRIAGE-MAKING.

SELECTED OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH Jackson Creek, Cask and Bulk Cumberland Hard and Soft PIG IRON.—Being a specialty, the same are selected with great care for interior consumption.

418 and 415 Pacific street, 420 East Street Wharf, between Jackson and Pacific, San Francisco.

L. P. FISHER,

ADVERTISING AGENT,

Rooms 20 & 21 Merchants' Exchange, California st., San Francisco.

SOLICITS ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS for the DAILY and WEEKLY OREGONIAN, papers published in California, Oregon and the Washington, Utah Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Nevada and adjacent Territories; Sandwich Islands, the Hawaiian Possessions, Mexican Ports, Nicaragua, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan and China; New Zealand and Australian Colonies, the Atlantic States and Europe.

ADVERTISING

Has created many a new business;
Has enlarged many an old business;
Has revived many a dull business;
Has rescued many a lost business;
Has saved many a failing business;
Has preserved many a large business;
And insures success in any business.

GIRARD'S SECRET.—Stephen Girard used to say in his old age: "I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of successful business, and the prelude to wealth. And I have an invariable rule to advertise in dull times as well as brisker, long experience having taught me that at these times it will laid out, as by continually keeping your business before the public it has secured many new customers who, if otherwise would have lost."

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS.

KEEP YOUR NAME BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING INSURES A PROFIT.
IF BUSINESS IS DULL, ADVERTISE.
IF BUSINESS IS BRISK, ADVERTISE.

☞ The man who didn't believe in advertising went into partnership with the sheriff, and that's how he does the advertising.

New York.

J. M. KEELER & CO.,

95 Liberty St., New York.

OREGON AND N. W. COMMISSION AGENCY

FOR BUYING AND FORWARDING DIRECT, via Isthmus, Rail and Cape Horn, with Sailing connections, all classes and varieties of Merchandise for sale of Exports from the North-West.

Advances made on approved consignments, and respectfully solicited. All orders and business will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES—New York: N. Y. National Bank, College Place and Chambers St.; Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, 99 Liberty street; Messrs. J. L. Brownell & Co., Bankers, 23 Broad street; Messrs. Bontly, Hall & Co., 34 South street. Oregon: Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Bankers, Portland; Hon. E. D. Shattuck, Portland; Messrs. Ladd & Bush, Bankers, Salem; A. A. Bush, Esq., Salem.

TO ADVERTISERS.

ALL PERSONS WHO CONTEMPLATE MAKING contracts with newspapers for the insertion of Advertisements should send to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

for a Circular, or inclose 25 cents for their One Hundred Page Pamphlet, containing Lists of newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and an account of the experiences of men who are Successful Advertisers. This firm are the oldest and most extensive Advertising Agents in the world, and are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing the insertion of Advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XIII. PORTLAND, OREGON TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1873. NO. 19

The Daily Oregonian.

PUBLISHED BY

THE OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at liberal rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

All papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid. Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label.

OFFICE—S. E. corner Front and Stark streets.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, Rooms 20 and 21, Merchants Exchange, California street.

Professional Cards.

Removed.

DR. C. C. STRONG HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE to No 5, Dekum's Building. Jan 19, 1873.

JNO. B. PILKINGTON M. D.

OCCULIST & AURIST.

ROOM 2, DEKUM'S BUILDING, CORNER FIRST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12—2 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.

RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Main, opposite the Public Square. Calls attended to in any part of the City. Batteries for sale and instructions given on the use of Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

$20 DENTISTRY REDUCED! $20

At my Residence and Office on MAIN St.,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

BET. FOURTH and FIFTH.

IN ORDER THAT EVERYBODY MAY ENJOY THE comfort and pleasure arising from a PERFECT ADJUSTED SET OF TEETH, the following prices will be maintained. *An Entire Set of Upper Teeth*, $20; *Part Set of Teeth*, $12½; *Extraction of Teeth*, 50c.

REFERENCES—Patrons. J. W. D. DOGE.

jl7d3m

Law Cards.

CHAS. A. BALL, RALEIGH STOTT.

BALL & STOTT,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

111 FIRST ST.—ROOM NO. 3—PORTLAND.

(Opposite the Occidental Hotel.

JOHN B. WALDO,

Attorney-at-Law,

Room 16, Dekum's Building, N. W. corner Washington and First streets. daw

B. D. SHATTUCK. B. HOYER

SHATTUCK & KILLIN,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Room 1, DEKUM'S BUILDING, N. W. cor. Washington and First streets.

W. H. EFFINGER,

Attorney-at-Law,

Corbett's Building, First street.

PETER O. KOCH,

Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC & CONSULAR AGENT,

Room No. 9, Dekum's Building.

FRANK L. STOTT

Attorney-at-Law,

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

GEO. H. DURHAM. M. Y. THOMPSON.

DURHAM & THOMPSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

109 First St., opposite Occidental Hotel,

Portland, Oregon. dawtf

W. B. GILBERT,

Attorney-at-Law,

OFFICE—Room 24, Dekum's Building, Cor. FIRST and WASHINGTON Streets.

CHAS. W. PARRISH, Attorney-at-Law. ANDREW HILL, Notary.

PARRISH & HILL,

Searchers of Record, Conveyancers and Collectors,

HAVE A PERFECT ABSTRACT AND INDEX OF the Deeds of Multnomah county, embracing all city and town property, and also outside lands.

Office—Room No. 1, First Floor, Corbett's Block

J. W. WHITNEY. H. W. PENNINGTON, Notary Public.

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,

And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Temple, No. 101 First St., Portland. Particular attention paid to collections.

F. A. CHENOWETH

Attorney-at-Law,

CORVALLIS, OREGON.

THOMAS J. DRYER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Office—Front St., bet. B and C.

Business Cards.

T. J. O'BRIEN'S

CIGAR PARLOR,

59 First Street,

ADJOINING THE THEATER.

PITT A. EDDY,

DEALER IN

H. E. ANKENY'S DAIRY PRODUCE,

Stall No. 8,

CENTRAL MARKET.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BUTTER, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Etc

PATTERSON & SEMPLE,

General Brokers.

Bonds, Stocks and other Securities Bought and Sold.

COLLECTIONS AND INVESTMENTS MADE FOR parties abroad

Agents for the transaction of all kinds of Financial business.

Office—S. E. cor. STARK and FRONT streets, Portland, Oregon. dtf

L. THERKELSEN,

Carpenter & Builder,

SHOP—Alder Street, bet Sixth and Seventh

RESIDENCE—Corner Seventh and Alder Streets.

ALFRED GOODNOUGH. GEO. H. TRIBOU.

GOODNOUGH & TRIBOU,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

North First street, between B and C sts.

L. A. GODDARD,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

OREGON

Livery & Hack Stable.

THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT REASONABLE RATES.

Hacks on Call Day and Night.

Nos. 114 & 116 Second St., cor. Morrison

CEO. W. VOLLUM,

Bookbinder, Paper-Ruler and Blank-Book Manufacturer,

No. 26 Front st., over Milwain's.

To Exempt Firemen

APPLICATIONS OF EXEMPT MEMBERS OF the Fire Department for the new Exempt Badge and Badges will be received at the office of the Chief of the Fire Department for sixty days from the date hereof. At the expiration of this time the Badges will be justified and the Certificates and Badges of those who have applied according to the seniority of membership upon the Register.

Until further notice, the Secretary of the Fire Department may be found at his office, third story of Engine House, from 6 until 8 P. M. each day, Sundays excepted.

C. HALL,
Secretary Portland Fire Department.

Portland, Feb 6, 1873

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the name of SMITH & DAVIS, in this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. M. Smith retiring therefrom.

The Wholesale Dyng Business will be continued at the old stand, 71 Front St., by the remaining partners, Davis & Schuyler, who will pay all liabilities of the late firm, and to whom alone must be paid all moneys due. T. A. Davis on notes, book accounts or otherwise. The only such accounts as are due to the store of the late firm, situated at the corner of Ash and Front streets, are such accounts, together with the business and good will of said store, become the property of S. M. Smith.

SAML. SMITH,
T. A. DAVIS,
P. C. SCHUYLER.

Portland, O., Jan. 29, 1873.

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S

NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A M.

FOR KALAMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR MONTICELLO—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A M,

FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

STEAMBOATS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMBOAT

SENATOR

Will leave Portland Warehouse & Dock Company's Wharf, foot of F street, at 2 o'clock P. M., Daily (except Sunday) for Oregon City and intermediate places.

Passengers for LAFAYETTE, DAYTON, CHAMPOEG and BUTTEVILLE, will

Take the Cars at Portland at 8:15 A. M.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Canemah with the COMPANY'S STEAMBOATS for the above places.

Passengers will notify Baggage Master at Station, East Portland to check Baggage for CANEMAH.

No Freight will be received for shipment after four P. M., during the months of November, December and January. For information as to Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Front and F, streets.

J. D. BILES, Agent.

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:45 A.M.	Roseburg	8:00 P.M.
Roseburg	4:00 A.M.	Portland	5:15 P.M.

Freight Trains (with Passengers Cars attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between

PORTLAND AND JUNCTION

as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6 00 A.M.	Junction	6.00 P.M.
Junction	5 45 A.M.	Portland	6 00 P.M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

☞ Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office.

Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.

Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.

H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.
J. C. HILDRETH, Asst. Supt.

A. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.

WILL, ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV 3d, 1872, run a DAILY

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN

FROM

Portland to St. Joseph,

Connecting with stages at Cornwallis for FOREST GROVE, and at St Joseph for all points south and west—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8.00 A. M.	St Joseph	11.50 A. M.
St. Joseph	3.00 P. M.	Portland	6.00 P. M.

FREIGHT received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 4 o'clock P. M during the months of November, December and January.

J. C. HILDRETH, General Sup't.
H. A. JEROME, Agent, Portland.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Central Iowa Short Line

OVERLAND ROUTE,

With its Connections East and West, is the

Shortest, Quickest and Best Route

BETWEEN THE

Pacific and Atlantic,

VIA

Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

THIS ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAILS making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO

With all EAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.

☞ The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.

Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon,

And at C. P. R. R. office in San Francisco and Sacramento.

☞ Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.

A. E. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
WM. R. STEELE, Passenger Agent, San Francisco

STAGE LINES.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND

STAGE COMPANY.

GEORGE COGGAN, Proprietor.

CONCORD COACHES, FINE STOCK, SKILLED AND CAREFUL DRIVERS

Only Fifteen Miles Staging

QUICKEST, CHEAPEST & BEST ROUTE

To the Sound and Victoria, and

FROM VICTORIA TO PORTLAND & CALIFORNIA!

Fare from Portland to Olympia, $7 50

ONE DOLLAR SAVED BY PURCHASING TICKETS at O. S. N. Co.'s office, Portland. Our agents on trains will take charge of passengers and baggage for our stages, in waiting at Tenino. Passengers from Olympia leave daily at 9 A. M (except Sunday), connecting at Tenino with N. P. R. R for Kalama and Portland.

Stage Office in Olympia at Pacific Hotel.

PORTLAND

PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 97 and 99 First St.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE rates, the largest and most complete assortment of STEAM FITTINGS north of San Francisco—comprising Bushings, Nipples, Union Couplings, Tees, Quarter and Return-Bends, Globe, Angle and Check Valves; Air, Gauge and Service Cocks, and all kinds of Brass Work for Steam, Water and Gas.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting done with promptness and in a workmanlike manner.

All sizes Wrought Iron Pipe, from ¼ to 4-inch load & Gunmetal, also Galvanized Iron and Lead Pipe, all sizes

EARTHEN DRAW PIPES.

Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Portable Stem Shades, &c.

C. H. MYERS

FABRE,

Central Market!

Has enlarged his

COFFEE STAND,

Added several improvements

and is now prepared to

PROVIDE EPICURES WITH THE BEST IN THE MARKET

Banks.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT, U. S.

President..... HENRY FAILING.
Cashier..... JAMES STEEL.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, payable in Coin or Currency, for sale on

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on

LONDON, PARIS,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Savings! Savings!

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

THIS BANK HAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION with the general Banking business a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and will allow Interest on Coin Deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by the Association.

In establishing SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Bank has especial pleasure in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.

For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged its entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.

HENRY FAILING, President.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

Directors:

HENRY FAILING, HENRY W. CORBETT,
L. H. WAKEFIELD, JOSIAH FAILING,
JAMES STEEL.

THE BANK

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital..... $1,562,500.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—5 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.

AGENCIES,

IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND

Exchange for sale on

England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.

EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

LADD & TILTON,

BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS or TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.

MONEY LOANED on approved Security.

BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties.

SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

☞ AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.

MASONIC SAVINGS & LOAN BANK

No. 6 Post St., Masonic Temple, San Francisco.

GUARANTEED CAPITAL, $150,000

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEO. ROMAN, Secretary. 5Sdly

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

CORBETT, FAILING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT & CO

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

IRON and STEEL,

ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN R. FOSTER

CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,

DEALER IN

Howe's Platform & Counter Scales,

THE BEST IN USE.

SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

MINERS' GOODS,

NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS AXES, ETC., ETC.

All of which is offered at Lowest Rates.

He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders' Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

STOVES!

E. MILWAIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STOVES, SHEET-IRON, TIN PLATE,

PLUMBING & GAS-FITTING

CHEAPER

Than Any Other House in Town.

E. MILWAIN,
95 Front and 96 First streets.

Great Reduction in Tariff over Western Union Telegraph Lines.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1ST, 1873, THE Tariff from any Western Union office to any other Western Union office, will not exceed Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for Ten Words. This includes Eastern as well as Coast dispatches.

feb5dlm JAMES GAMBLE, Gen'l Superintendent

American Commerce.

[From the Boston Journal of Commerce.]

Once more an effort to revive the commerce of the nation has been defeated in Congress, this time by a bill introduced by Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio. We shall not presume as some of our contemporaries, to make minute reference to a bill that we have neither seen nor read, but from the details that we have gleaned from the meagre telegraphic dispatches its special object would appear to have been the establishment of a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury, the Navy and the Interior, and the Postmaster General, with a secretary to be appointed by the President of the United States. This Board was to be empowered to grant bounties of $15 a ton for iron steamships, and $12 a ton for other steamships built in the United States to an amount not exceeding 100,000 tons a year, and to provide for steamship lines with one or more of the principal ports of Great Britain and of the continent of Europe, with the West India Islands and Mexico, and between San Francisco and Australia. The annual expenditure call for and recommended for five years was $5 000,000, a ridiculous small sum, and why members opposed the bill on the ground of its extravagance in the shape of bounties is highly illustrative of Washington wisdom and farsightedness. Our objection to the bill, as we now understand it, would be that the construction of steamships alone provided for, and that no provision is made to insure these vessels a profitable patronage when constructed, so that they can compete with their British rivals.

Of what use is it to construct a vessel and have her lay idle because no Government contracts are awarded? The foreign mails and the generous subsidies attached thereto, have given to England her magnificent steamship mail lines, that are to-day the envy of the world. Without them the Cunard line could never have lived, and that line having illustrated the working of the subsidy policy, other lines were established and fostered in a similar manner. "Cheap postage" brought surplus after surplus into the Chancellor of the Exchequer's hands to enable him to carry out his plans. The argument advanced was hard to combat: "We are a producing nation; our shops are flooding our home markets, and a sale for these goods must be secured, or disasters will come upon the commercial prosperity of the nation. We must distribute them, circulate them, place them in the hands of foreign commission merchants in all sections of the world; but the business will sink if rapid and cheap means of transportation be not provided; the nation cannot demand of capitalists to provide those means, which may turn out unprofitable, so must insure them against all loss by granting them handsome subsidies to insure the success of their ventures, and when they are old enough to fly alone, why, we will withdraw or reduce our subsidies."

On a similar logical ground the protection of home industries has been recognized as the true policy for this country, only in some instances, we regret to be obliged to acknowledge, the "fly-alone" policy has been ignored and now industries, instead of being protected from foreign competition, are gross monopolies—a disgrace to the national authorities, who evidently fail to recognize the difference between protection and taxation. If Mr. Shellabarger and his colleagues on the Committee on Commerce, who unanimously supported the bill, can show similar logical grounds in support of the same we have not yet discovered them, inasmuch as the question of business or profit attached to building steamships is not touched upon, so far as we have yet discovered. In short, they fail to tell us what is to be done with these vessels when constructed; and therein is the vital question.

As we understand the measure, the argument advanced is, that as England can build iron ships nine and a half per cent. cheaper than we can, the bounty of $15 per ton accorded to every iron steamship in this country, counterbalances this; but we are given no figures to show that this is the case, and are led naturally to suppose the same. The question of business is, as we have already stated, ignored, and in short little can be learned as to what wonders those four million dollars annually were to perform, and the bill has been tabled on the first vote.

The building up of our commerce should rest with the Postmaster General. From his department should come sufficient surplus to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to comfortably pay a premium on mail rates of twenty-five per cent. to American built and owned steamships carrying the mails from these shores to any foreign port, over the rates paid to British steamships. And if twenty per cent. will not permanently establish American mail steamships, then increase the premium with discretion, and add, if necessary, a smaller one, to be allowed on every thousand bushels or tons of American produce or American manufactured goods exported by American steamships. "Cheap postage," cheap internal transportation, combined with a system on the plan that we suggest, will give us as magnificent steamships as England to-day can boast of. But to do this, a noble strength of purpose must be exhibited by our legislators that does not exist at Washington, as the country well knows,—the "grab" game being still popular there.

Mr. Postmaster-General: Secure a reduction in the present rate of postage! If you were going to give us cheap postal cards, you can do this, since to transport a card has been discovered in England to cost as much as to transport a letter. Battle against the abuses of the franking privilege. Have the same only connected with the mailing of "official" documents. Work for a surplus to be expended in subsidies to American mail steamship lines.

Mr. Shellabarger and men of your stamp: Bring up the matter of "Uniform Rates of Freight!" Devote your attention to the form of "Railroad Rule" with which the country is now threatened! Secure to Congress a recognition of its power to control the railroads of the country and to establish laws to regulate all commerce. Secure legislation that will reduce the extortions of railroad monopolies, so that five bushels of grain will not be consumed in the transportation of one to the seaboard. Having done this, gentlemen, then bring forward your scheme to American commerce, for you will have previously laid the foundation for a business for American steamships, without which it is useless to build them."

NOT ALONE.—The farmers of Oregon are not alone in the present agitation concerning freight, monopolies and self-protection. The present awakening is national. Our exchanges from every part of the Union indicate a widespread feeling among producers that something must be done. Every great reform begins with just such agitation. We doubt not many blunders will be made. In their haste to right things many will advocate extreme and hurtful measures. But in the end the agitation will bring the desired result. Out of chaos order will come at last. Let farmers be everywhere awake. Let them organize, read, think and write their thoughts. Let the missiles of healthy agitation fly thick and fast, and the battle will be sooner ended. —*Willamette Farmer.*

Some men are always unlucky. An industrious watchmaker of St. Paul, Minn., lately fell heir to a fortune of £60 000 by the death of his aunt in England, and died before he heard of it. It was provoking that his aunt did not die sooner or he not so soon.

With quiet sarcasm a [illegible] says that after the Chase heirs get [illegible] 000 000 more or less, from England, they will confer a favor by liquidating a small debt at the office.

By Overland Telegraph.

DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN

EASTERN DATES TO FEBRUARY 23.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—No members of the House believe that the resolution demanding the expulsion of Ames and Brooks can secure a majority even, much less a two thirds vote. Some of the members of both political parties express the opinion that, instead, a general resolution of censure should be passed affecting all members of the House who have been interested in Credit Mobilier operations. At present twenty gentlemen are prepared to speak on the subject. Everybody anticipates exciting proceedings on Tuesday.

Preparations for the Inaugural.

Extensive preparations are making for inauguration ceremonies. Various military and civil organizations will form a parade only equalled at the time they were reviewed at the close of the war. The inauguration will be the grandest ever given in the country. The President, Vice President, Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Representatives, Foreign Ministers and distinguished civilians from all parts of the Union will be in attendance on the 5th of March. The President, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will review the West Point and naval academy cadets. A portion of Pennsylvania Avenue will be assigned for their parade and manœuvers. As numerous organizations will be in attendance it is probable that several of the broad avenues of Washington will be occupied by them in competative drills.

The Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Special say at the extra session of the Senate for the 4th of March, the President will nominate for reappointment every member of his Cabinet, including Boutwell, who proposes to retire in March if elected Senator from Mass. Secretary Fish has decided to remain through the next administration, and will be included in the nominations.

A Drunken Judge.

Another special says the Judiciary Committee have determined to report articles of impeachment against United States Judge Delahay, of Kansas, whose case they have begun to examine. The charge is habitual drunkenness, and the frequent commission of gross indecencies while on the bench under the influence of liquor. One of the witnesses is Senator elect Ingalls, who agreed to pay Delahay's son-in-law $5,000 if he would keep the Judge sober long enough to open court and sign some very important papers. This was done, but Ingalls's clients refused to pay the money, and he declined to hold him responsible. Suit was brought by Osborne, Delahay's son-in-law, to enforce payment. Delahay was appointed from Illinois in 1850.

Fire at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The fancy goods store of Gottlieb & Behrens, Seventh street near G street, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $40 000.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A large representation of Spaniards met at the Maison Dore last evening to celebrate the establishment of a Republic in Spain. Speeches were made, and in the course of one by Senator de Conta, he said he looked upon the establishment of the Republic as a virtual abolition of slavery in Spanish dependencies. During the evening, he sent a telegram to the Cabinet of Spain, congratulating them upon the establishment of a republican form of government, and assuring them of the hearty sympathy and support of all Spaniards in America.

Severe Weather in Maine.

PORTLAND (Me.), Feb 23.—Trains on all railroads have been detained by the recent snow storm, it being the heaviest known in this section for years.

Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST (Florida), Feb. 23.—The ship *Worcester*, from New Orleans to Liverpool, with cotton, put in here to-day with her cargo on fire, which has been burning since the 20th inst. There is no prospect of saving either the ship or cargo.

The Coldest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—At eight o'clock this morning the thermometer on Broadway was at zero, with very cold winds. The weather is the coldest of the season.

Burned to Death.

At York ville yesterday morning Elizabeth McGuinnis, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, was burned to death in consequence of her clothing catching fire while she was preparing breakfast.

Striking for Eight Hours.

Various trade organizations, principally German, held separate meetings yesterday for the purpose of inaugurating a general strike, to take place shortly, for the enforcement of the eight hour system and other measures to better their condition.

Embezzler Arrested.

A broker named Samuel McKiel was last evening arrested and taken back to his house in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, on a charge of having embezzled five thousand dollars, belonging to Fitch, Otis & Co, of this city.

A Legal Dilemma.

Washington specials have the following: In an interview yesterday with Representative Bingham, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that gentleman stated that the House had no jurisdiction whatever in the case of Vice President Colfax could be reached by impeachment. It had been decided in the Senate that that body had no jurisdiction over the alleged offence of its members not committed during their connection with the Senate. His opinion is that this reasoning is applicable to the case of members of the House.

Potand's Report.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Poland report has been prepared by Gen. Butler.

Judge Herman's Case.

As to the case of Judge Herman which was considered by the committee, Peters, a member of the committee, says there was not enough evidence to justify any action. The committee will recommend that his case be referred to the next House for consideration.

The Credit Mobilier.

Peters don't think that a majority of the House will vote for the expulsion of any Credit Mobilier.

Butler will make a defense of Ames.

Congress has no time to take action for the impeachment of Colfax.

The Committee's report will assail the Poland report.

Butler is seeking to save Ames will give the defendants a chance to attempt to save Brooks.

Burglary.

The *Herald's* dispatch says that on Saturday afternoon four thousand dollars worth of bonds and coupons, were stolen from Vice President Colfax's house.

Death of Mrs. Willard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Mrs. S. C. G. Willard, the well known advocate of Women's Rights, died at her residence in this city on Saturday, of heart disease.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision in a case involving the constitutionality of what is known as the railroad law of the State—a law regulating passenger and freight tariffs on various railroads of the State. The case was appealed from one of the Circuit Courts where the case was rendered against the Chicago & Alton Company, in a suit to recover damages for non-compliance with the law. The Supreme Court decides that the law is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it prohibits any discrimination in fixing freights, but the court holds that the Legislature has the undoubted right to control railroads in the matter of providing against (un)just discrimination.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, Feb 23.—The excitement is increasing, particularly among the Insurrectionists. There is an apprehension of barricades appearing, and the Red Republicans are urging extreme measures. The Carlists, in their operations and intrigues, are very active, and the army is dissatisfied.

Ministerial Banquet.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—Minister Sickles gave a reception last evening, which was attended by Cabinet and leading diplomatic and men of letters in the city. Several representatives of the Spanish nobility were present. The reception was followed by a ball to the diplomatic corps, which lasted till 4 A. M.

The Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, Feb 23.—Of the expected changes in the Ministry it is considered probable that Olano will be Minister of Finance, Bunces, Minister of Marine; Arbarzuza, Minister of the Colonies, and Sponville Sarcillas, Minister of War.

The city is tranquil. A grand Republican mass meeting is called for to-morrow.

ARIZONA.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 22.—Speaking of the operations of Cochise and party, the *Tucson Citizen* of the 15th inst. editorially says that about the 11th of January these Apaches killed Don Leopoldo Vallencia, and member of the Supreme Court of Sonora and friend and servant, at a place called La Dressentilla, nine miles northeast of Uroz, the capital of Sonora. About the same time a train was attacked near there and two men killed and the mules all taken. A few men followed the Apaches two days and night, but finding poorly armed as compared with their desert foes, and being so many less in number, they gave up the chase. Their trail was headed directly to the Huachuca mountains, not far west of Cochise's reserve.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 23.—The steamship *Eastport*, built at Potsero, made a successful trial trip yesterday. Cost, $70,000

Several persons identified the body found in the bay last Friday, as that of B Jones, formerly of Stockton.

The weather is again cloudy with every prospect of a rain storm to-night.

The *Montana* arrived from Panama last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 24.—There have been 200 murders in this city in twenty one years. Of this number eleven were executed by officers of the law, and two committed suicide in jail; one, G. W. Colmore, on the day he was to have been executed.

The *Herald's* dispatch says that on Saturday afternoon four thousand dollars worth of bonds and coupons, were stolen from Vice President Colfax's house.

The *Mahonpa* has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and will sail for Panama on the 27th.

The residence of C. O. Br

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1873

In the Right Path

The organizations of Farmers' clubs throughout the country is hailed by every true friend of the State as an omen of good. Oregon is essentially an agricultural and stock-grazing country, and the Farmers' clubs are in the interest of these two branches of farming. At one meeting the question discussed relates to stock raising, at another to grain growing, and then to the all-absorbing question, how shall we carry our produce to market at rates that will allow us some compensation for our own labor, and for the money we invest? The farmers discuss these questions from the standpoint of an immediate and vital interest in them, and therefore with a keener intelligence than any other class of persons could bring to their consideration. The editors of newspapers may sit in their offices and write high sounding articles about the wisdom of this plan, and the unwisdom of that, but the most of the common sense that is brought to bear upon subjects of this nature, and that finally wins the general endorsement, comes from the farmers themselves—from their club discussions, or their published letters. As a specimen of this, look at the newspaper rhetoric about "diversified industry." It is all very well to urge a farming community to consider the fact that their industries must be more diversified, that they must not rely on the cultivation of the soil and stock-raising alone, but must have manufactories of all kinds in their midst. This, we repeat is all very fine, but suppose the farmers have all they can do to make ends meet from year to year, how are they to build factories? Diversified industries would be a great advantage, and would greatly increase the prosperity of the whole community, the farmers included. But for the present, and, so far as we can see, for the indefinite future, the farmers of Oregon will have to rely upon their grain fields, their orchards and their pastures, and the sensible thing for them to do is to make the most of the present, to husband their present resources, and make the best use of whatever opportunities they may have to assist in the development—always slow—which may sometimes place them upon an equal footing with the great manufacturing communities. This is the gist of the discussions at the various club meetings, and it indicates that the farmers themselves have a clearer perception of the situation than those who write essays upon the diversification of industry as the only road to prosperity.

A writer in the Washington *Chronicle* reviews the lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," delivered by Rev. Jas. A. Reed of Springfield, Illinois, in that city, a few weeks since. The aim of the lecturer was to refute the charges and inuendoes contained in a so-called "Life of Lincoln," recently published by one who professed to be intimately acquainted with the martyr President. Just after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, a drunken loafer of Springfield, Illinois, announced that he would shortly publish the life of the Emancipator, but for some reason the promise was not [illegible]. "The reason," said the lecturer, "was that the author, after collecting his materials, could not raise money enough to publish it, his means being absorbed by deep potations of whisky; nay, more, his manuscript was pledged to the First National Bank of Springfield to enable him to continue his debauchery."

Several years after Mr. Lincoln's death, "another so-called l[illegible]" one who had been honored by the dead President with one of the best offices in the District of Columbia—purchased the manuscript for $2,000, and issued the infidel trash, with all its innuendoes, as his own, and as such it is now circulating."

The lecturer thought that, in his early life, Mr. Lincoln may have imbibed some of the skepticism of border-life, but it is indisputably a fact that in after years he was a firm and consistent believer in the truth of the Christian religion. On this latter point, Mr. Reed cited ample evidence, furnished by Rev. Dr. Smith (Mr. Lincoln's pastor at Springfield), Dr. Sunderland, Schuyler Colfax, Bishop Simpson, Noah Brooks of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and other eminent men. It has long been urged in support of certain creeds, that Mr. Lincoln was a skeptic, but the evidence of so many personal friends of the lamented President must needs be conclusive.

Just now, withdrawn from the perplexing questions of church and state, the noble Duke of Somerset studies the relative values of the locomotive and the fiddle. If the assertion of Mr. Gladstone, "that for proof of intellect he would balance the violin against the locomotive," were allowed to go unrebuked, how soon, inquires the indignant Duke, may not the last bulwark of our constitution be battered into nonentity? Sage inquiry! "But," [illegible] the last rose of Somerset,—his broad soul inflated with visions of a land rent with [illegible] "twixt Osiorio and Calliope,—"but what has the violin done for the civilization of the world? Men have been scraping upon squeaking strings for the past three hundred years, and what good has the world gained? The locomotive has got all through Europe, and has even got into Japan. I should like to [illegible] Fiddle has ever done the same?" [illegible] Were there then no valiant [illegible] coming to the rescue of much-[illegible] Grant one. My Lord folded [illegible] recently upon his royal bosom [illegible] Standard, [illegible] at fully convinced that he [illegible] from the fiddle stricken Premier of [illegible] realm.

Frequent inquiries have been made of late concerning the terms of the contract by which the new Syndicate agreed to guarantee the $10,000,000 loan. The facts, as we compile them from official sources, are as follows: Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and Messrs. Morton, [illegible] & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Company, representing Morgan, Rose & J. O. Morgan & Co., and Messrs. Barings & Co., agree to take the bonds at par, [illegible] them at par. These firms are to receive, as percentage, one and one-half per cent. in the interest for three months in advance, one-half of one per cent. provided [illegible] making in all, two per cent. on the [illegible] for three months, payable in gold coin. The total profit accruing to the Syndicate will amount to $6,000,000.

The sisters of George Catlin have presented a petition to Congress, asking that an appropriation be made for the purchase of their deceased brother's collection of Indian [illegible] and cartoons.

[illegible] backward and observe President has returned a bill approving $18,500 to the East Tennessee Un[illegible] the Nore, [illegible] its progress [illegible] during the being run into, [illegible] grounded on the sand, that, when we revolved our paddles, whirling [illegible] we did as [illegible] rule, the chances of running [illegible]

More Investigation.

It appears likely that before the spirit of investigation is finally allayed, every enterprise that has received assistance from the Government will have to submit to a rigid scrutiny. The defeat of a scheme by which the Brazilian steamship line hoped to secure a subsidy, is suspected of having been compassed, or at at least desired, by the Pacific mail Company, whereupon the promoters of the Brazilian enterprise propose to tell what they know about the means by which the Pacific Mail secured its government aid. It is said a half million of dollars were expended on Congress and in Congressional lobbying, to secure the passage of the law authorizing this subsidy. It is to be hoped, for the credit of the nation, that this statement may prove untrue, and that the entire story of corruption in obtaining this legislation may prove to be merely the invention of persons who are chafing at the defeat of their own schemes. But if the thing is true; if the railway companies' briberies are eclipsed by the greater operations of the steamship companies, that fact may as well be made known. The country has gone too far already in opening up to public gaze the rascalities of its inside workings, to think of stopping short of a thorough airing of the entire subject. Whatever was the effect of those investigations upon the particular parties concerned, the general reputation of the nation can scarcely be stained more than it has been already. And on the other hand, the Pacific Mail investigations may demonstrate that a few individuals, having been involved in disreputable transactions, are now engaged in trumping up charges against others, to divide, if they cannot avoid, the odium that ought to fall upon themselves. In any event, the truth should be told, and that without stopping long to inquire where fortunes may be made or marred by it. If it has come to be the case that every enterprise that needs government encouragement, must fill the palms of Congressmen and Senators with coin in order to secure their attention to the public welfare, or to induce them to befriend these private speculations to the injury of the general public, this is a truth that should not be kept from the public.

The New York *Times* alleges that recent developments in the Tammany frauds will form the basis for new indictments by the grand jury "of a number of individuals who now consider themselves secure in their ill-gotten gains." The evidence so far secured has been tabulated in documentary form and is surprising in its character. In the special-audit fraud alone a larceny of $10,000,000 can be proven. The evidence lately discovered affords a clue to the actual disposition of this enormous sum, and clearly indicates both the persons who received it and the amounts of their percentage. It is understood that Tweed received as his share of these peculations $1,500,000. There is not a department of the City government which has not suffered. The amount stolen was estimated by the Committee of Citizens in 1871 at $26,000,000. The investigations now going on place the amount at $20,000,000 at least, and the *Times* believes that the grand total will finally exceed the estimate of 1871.

In the closing session of the Poland Committee, the question of the jurisdiction of the committee in the matter of offences committed by members of a previous Congress, two of the committee were decided in their opinion that the present House could call such members to account. One maintained that Congress could inflict no punishment in such cases, while the remaining two were unwilling to express an opinion, although they were inclined to deny the jurisdiction of the present Congress. The Committee finally agreed to strike from their record all that pertained to the acts of members of any former Congress, as well as all evidence attacking Senators. This latter will be certified to the Senate, which body will be left to take such action as it may deem proper.

The telegraph has not yet informed us of the election of Senator Wilson's successor which was to have taken place in the Massachusetts General Court on the 18th inst. The brilliant who compiles our San Francisco dispatches is doubtless occupied with the pleasant details of feuds on Barbary Coast. We shall know whether it be Boutwell, Dawes or Loring when the next Congress shall meet.

Letter from a Polk County Republican.

POLK COUNTY, Feb. 22, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

I have been a reader of the OREGONIAN for a long time, and while perhaps I have no claim upon that paper, yet I would like to be indulged so far as to make it the medium of a few reflections:

I am an old Republican: have been such ever since that party had an organization, and have been regarded as a very strong partisan. Hence, it is with profound regret that I notice your neighbor, the *Bulletin*, a professed Republican journal, persist as it does in charging the OREGONIAN with seeking an alliance with the Democracy, and Mr. Corbett's friends with having been unfaithful to the Republican party.

I read the OREGONIAN with a great deal of care, and am frank to confess that my mind is too obtuse to see its Democratic tendency.

Certainly it has lost nothing in editorial ability or dignity since it changed hands, and the most intelligent of those with whom I have conversed, regard it as a much more acceptable and reliable Republican newspaper than when it was under the editorial management of the present editor of the *Bulletin*.

It is notorious that for a year or more before he retired from the OREGONIAN the paper had lost most of its former dignity and independence. So strong was the feeling on the point that many were heard to say "that we no longer have a Republican paper, and would rejoice to see one started that had some soul in it, and whose editor had the pluck to disregard the dictation of one man."

I heartily approve of the manly and judicious course of the OREGONIAN in avoiding everything that was calculated to stir up strife and weaken us as a party. But since the *Bulletin* seems determined to force a controversy, I hope the OREGONIAN and its friends will not be backward in unveiling some of the hidden past.

If the editor of that paper supposes he is adding strength to our party, or is securing reputation for himself as a Republican, or that the course he pursues meets with the approbation of any considerable number of the Republicans of the State, he is mistaken. At least he is mistaken so far as this county is concerned. I have heard but one sentiment in relation to the matter, and that is one of condemnation.

It is a new doctrine that for a Republican to accept Democratic votes he violates party usage or disregard party fealty. If such is the doctrine of the Republican party I do not believe it, that it would be much of a task to show that the editor of the *Bulletin* and his friends have done quite as much of that kind of work as have those who choose to differ from him as to who should be the U. S. Senator.

I wish to say in conclusion that I am desirous of saying in an old fashioned way what I know about politics, if the OREGONIAN has independence of character enough to allow a few communications to be inserted, whether they are regarded as entirely orthodox or not. I do not ask that the Republican party be held responsible for anything I say, and you, sir, can criticise my letters as much as you wish.

JUSTICE.

Letter from Lapwai.

FORT LAPWAI, I. T., Feb. 16, 1873

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Since writing you last we have had a few pleasant days of real spring weather, which to us has been a source of much rejoicing. Everybody and all their friends were busy in anticipation of sunny days and preparations for gardening were under a full headway of steam, but this morning the snow is coming in royal style, and the planting of early vegetables is postponed *sine die*, as the plow, spades and hoes are put aside, and the Modoc war is being discussed.

NOTES OF WAR

I am informed Col Sanford, commandant of this post, has received a telegram from Gen. Canby, requesting him to have his troop in readiness at any moment he may be called upon to march to the lava beds, and you can imagine how furiously the officers and men of the troop are rushing around and making all the preparations necessary to "get up and dust" after Mr Modoc and make him "walk off on his ear." But why the troops should be moved from this section of the country I cannot imagine, as many are of the opinion the Indians in the Wallowa Valley, as well as the Indians occupying the country north of this settlement, will give the white settlers much trouble this spring and summer.

The Indians in the Wallowa Valley are of the Nez Perce tribe, and are, and always have been, "non treaty" to the backbone, and are very unwilling to have the whites set tle there, though the Wallowa is not on any Indian reservation. These Indians are under the leadership of Old Joseph's son, who, in conjunction with Eagle-from-the-light, Red Heart and several other "non-treaty" chiefs, could make it "mighty hot" for the boys, as that portion of the country is very mountainous, densely timbered and abounds in all kinds of game, while the streams and lakes afford excellent fishing, and certainly is just such a country as Indians can fight in to a great advantage.

THE NEZ PERCE AGENCY.

Three miles from this post is located the Nez Perce Indian Agency, under jurisdiction of John B. Monteith, Esq. At this agency, and for the express benefit of the Indians, is a saw and flouring mill, a carpenter, blacksmith and wheel wright shop, and if any Indian desires to learn either of the above trades, all possible assistance is cheerfully given to induce him to do so. There is also a *good* school, in which are employed competent teachers who use every endeavor to teach the Indians to read and write, and many are improving very rapidly in their studies. The scholars, when out of school, are under the charge of a matron, a very estimable person, who attends to their clothing, food, and sees they are kept clean, and teaches the girls to do house work and sewing.

KAMIA SUB-AGENCY.

About 45 miles from here is the Sub Agency of Kamia, which also contains all the conveniences of the Lapwai Agency, and is said to contain the choicest land and timber on the reservation. At both agencies they have divine service every Sabbath.

C.

OREGON.

The buildings of the Agricultural College will accommodate 300 pupils.

Jesse Applegate is Chairman of the Modoc Peace Commission, and O. C. Applegate is Secretary.

The Upper Columbia is said to be lower at this time than at a corresponding period in the season for several years past.

A lot of retorts, blow pipes, a battery, and a quantity of chemicals arrived last week for use in the labratory of Corvallis College.

Potato planting has begun in Benton county. We guess they had better plant them deep, or this weather will beat the planters at "freeze out."

A gentleman down from Salem on Monday says since the Supreme Court and Temperance All anoe left, the town wears the appearance of supreme quietness.

Rev. J. M. Lovell, of Dallas, met with a painful accident last week, by the bursting of a gun in his hands. One of his eyes was injured, but to what extent we are unable to learn.

A gentleman just down from Corvallis informs us that wheat buyers in Benton county are very quiet at present and that he thinks but few more sales will be made there this season. The highest price paid there this season was 80 cents per bushel, but that was only one day.

A gentleman from Yamhill county informs us that the wheat crop in that county the present year is not likely to be quite as large as it was last. Many farmers up there have begun to practice the system of rotation in crops and will sow other cereals or plant vegetables, instead of wheat, the coming season.

The *Fun[illegible]graph* says the fare from Roseburg to Oakland, 18 miles distant, as collected on the cars, is $2, and the same to return, making it $4, at which rate a man can earn good wages by walking there and back the same day, which many farmers in the county now do who come to the county seat on business.

Mr. Head, of the Benton *Democrat*, informs us that arrangements have been made by the telegraph company's agent to have the office at Corvallis re established, and that in all probability the instruments have already been replaced. A city of the size and pretensions of Corvallis could fully afford to dispense with the electrical agent, and so her citizens have prevailed on the company to restore the establishment.

From W. R. Baker, who recently returned from Willow Creek, Wasco county, the Corvallis *Democrat* learns that, owing to large importations last season from Texas, beef cattle will be quite low in Eastern Oregon next summer. Good stock sheep are in good demand at $4 per head. Mutton sheep are selling in that vicinity for $3. Mr. B. thinks sheep raisers will continue to realize good prices for the next year, large numbers of persons embarking in that business having a tendency to keep prices up.

Our correspondent writing from Empire City under date of the 18th says: The weather during the past week has been very stormy. To-day it is clear and cold, with northwest winds. On the 16th snow fell to the depth of one inch, and in some parts of the bay it was as much as seven inches deep. The arrivals and departures for the week ending February 18th were: Arrivals—bark *Clara E. Sutil*, schooner *Pacific*. Sailed—schooners *Merrietta*, *Margaret Crockard*, *Concordia*, *Stranger* and *Glenarm*.

The Ramparts of Quebec.

THEY ARE TO BE DESTROYED.

The *Minerve* de Montreal announces and comments upon a fact which every one that has visited the picturesque old world city of Quebec will learn with a feeling of regret. The ramparts are to be removed, and with them a great deal of the attractiveness of the place. The *Minerve* says:

"We have a town in Canada, unique of its kind, possessing a physiognomy of its own very fascinating to strangers. With its belt of old walls, bastions and redoubts, and its stately citadel worthy of image reflected in the river that bathes her feet. Quebec looks like an old French town transplanted into America, and has a stamp of antiquity not to be found either at Montreal or New York, nor in any of the multitude of American cities that seem all to be a reproduction of each other. From its old streets and old fortifications arise a perfume of the past that we, cooped up in modern architecture, and used to the straight lines and right angles of our streets, and living in familiarity with monuments of yesterday, inhale with pure delight.

It is the stamp of antiquity that to strangers makes the charm of Quebec, and still it seems that the city of Champlain, which we are tempted to call *'celle bonne veille du Quebec'* as Henry IV. said of Paris, is about to throw its walled crown into the river, and rob itself of its old attire in order to dress itself in modern costume, and to resemble—what? Montreal, Toronto and Cincinnati!

It will pain us to see the destroyer's pick-ax attack the stones that speak of the past, that recall so many historical remembrances. Henry Ward Beecher said that Quebec seemed a history book to him, in which each street formed a leaf. Nothing is truer. You cannot take a step without stumbling against some monument recording an important fact, without finding yourself beside some souvenir of the past. Everything speaks of the time of the colony of the 'novelle France,' of our skirmishes and our wars; here are the first forts built by the French, here floated the flag bearing the image of the *fleur de lyse*; here, through this door, the soldiers went to fight the enemy. Montcalm, de Vaudreuil, Levis, Murray, Charleton, have appeared one after the other on these walls that will soon be made into wings for dwelling houses. It is not difficult to see that motive in the age of utility.

After all, Quebec is at liberty to do all she pleases, for we will be at least permitted to express one regret. We shall not fight because it wants to imitate us. The city of Champlain will always possess the amiability, the charm of its inhabitants, and their politeness to attract us. These will not disappear with their walls and bulwarks."

Yakima Indians

"Observer" writing, from Kittitass, W. T., under date of February 13thf says

Some few of the Indians of this valley have taken steps to become citizens. They have taken claims and pay taxes, and are farming on a small scale. The most of the Yakima tribe are very averse to going on the proposed new reservation across the Columbia river. There is quite an excitement among them because they think that when the warm weather comes there will be an effort made to force them away from their old homes, and to place them on another reservation not apart for their use. There appears to be a double scare; the whites have become alarmed and think that an outbreak of the Indians is imminent. Some of them, the most timid, are leaving their homes and talk seriously of building a block House for the protection of their families. A public meeting of the citizens living on the Yakima river has been called to take action in the matter. Our correspondent however is of the opinion that the scare on the part of the whites is groundless. He says "One of the most influential of the Indians told me he did not intend to go on the new reservation; that he always lived here. He would resist if they undertook to force him away. He would have it understood that he had a good heart toward the resident whites and would behave himself if left here."

A miserly millionaire of New Orleans having yielded to the overpowering temptation of a five cent glass of Ottowa beer, lately, gave himself a severe cowhiding and shut himself up in solitary confinement for a day. If delinquent members of Congress were to punish themselves in the same proportion for yielding to temptation, they would never be heard of more.

At the inauguration of Governor Dix a salute was fired with the same gun which saw service at the inauguration of Gov. Seward, in 1838.

FISH, FLESH AND FOWL!

QUINN,

AT THE

UNION MARKET,

Washington st., east of Second,

will provide anything in the way of FISH, GAME, CLAMS, OYSTERS and POULTRY, at prices to accommodate the poorest in the land.

DIED:

On the 24th inst., Mrs. M., wife of W. A. Beaumont. Funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church. Friends are invited to attend.

NEW TO-DAY.

A Grand

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

For the Benefit of the

Young Men's Christian Associat'n,

Will be Given at the

MASONIC HALL,

On Wednesday Even'g, Feb. 26, 1873.

Under the direction of Mr. J. B. WYATT.

Programme:

Part First.

1. QUARTETTE—"The Gay Pilgrim"
2. DUETT—"Drift My Bark." Kuchon.
3. VIOLIN and PIANO DUET—"Il Trovatore." Singeleo.
4. SOLO—"The Village Blacksmith." J. L. Hatton.
5. READING—"Seaweed and Mary." N. P. Willis.
6. QUARTETTE—"The Boatman." J. W. Hallwodh.

Part Second.

1. QUARTETTE—"Three Chafers." H. Truhn.
2. PIANO and ORGAN DUET—"Grand Polonaise." Gustav Blumner.
3. SOLO—"Tender and True." Lyle.
4. DUET—"Vieni al mio sen." Millard.
5. SOLO—"First Violet." Mendelssohn.
6. QUARTETTE—"Protect Us thro' the Coming Night." Carusalman.

ADMISSION.....$1.00

☞ Concert will begin at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats can be had at Gray's Music Store, without extra charge.

North Front Street.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland until 12 o'clock M, Friday, February 28, 1873, for the improvement of North Front Street between G and E Streets in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 1275.

Bids must state, opposite the number of each block, the price per cubic yard for excavation and embankment, and the price per lineal foot for plank roadway.

Each bid must be accompanied with the bond of two freeholders, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to such bidder, he will, upon its being so awarded, enter into contract therefor, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

E. F. RUSSELL,
E. M. BULTON,
J. C. MORELAND,
Committee on Streets and Public Property.

f23td

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL MY MILL AT DIXIE IN POLK COUNTY, situated on the Rickreal. A good Water Power 25 feet head, 23 inch Leffel wheel, and two run of stones. The machinery is new throughout, and of the most improved style for either Merchant or Custom Work. The premises consist of five and a half acres of land, a new Dwelling, well finished Stables, and other out Buildings. The Custom business amounts to about $4,000 per year toll. In fact, the locality is dry chaz. the Mill being situated in the heart of Polk county, surrounded on all sides by a splendid farming country, and is within three quarters of a mile of the O. & C. R. R. survey west side. The land joins that of ex-Senator Nesmith. For further information apply on the premises or address,

ABEL UGLOW,
Dixie, Polk county, Oregon.

MATZOTH! MATZOTH!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Israelites of Portland and country, that he is prepared to make engagements for the delivery of

First Class Matzoth

AT THE

COMING PASSOVER FESTIVAL

I. BLUM & CO.

Cor. Second and Oak Streets

feb25dlm

Rooms to Let.

A FAMILY LIVING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER of Sixth and Oak Streets, having unoccupied rooms, would like to let them with or without board. References given and required feb25dlw

Wanted,

IN GOOD LOCALITY, A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, with four or five bed rooms. Address at This Office, feb25d3t H.

SEAMEN WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ABLE-BODIED SEAmen to join the British ships ILIONE, VICTORIA CROSS and SARAH SCOTT, bound for the United Kingdom.

Wages, $40.00 per Month!

(Paid off at £8) and $40 to $50 advance. Apply to JOHN WILSON, British Vice Consul, at Hewett, Wilson & Co's.

f 22d1f

Tomato Catsup.

SHERMAN'S FAMOUS OREGON CATSUP, BY THE gallon, at

f20d1m THE GEM.

Lost.

AT MASONIC HALL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., a large HAIR CROSS, linked with gold. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at B. L. STONE'S Jewelry Store, No. 111 First street. f24d1t

Amusements.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL!

Will be given

AT THE SKATING RINK,

at

BAKER POST, NO 1, G. A. R.,

March 4, 1873,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING FUNDS TO DEfray the expenses on Decoration Day, May 30, 1873

The Concert will be conducted by J. B. WYATT, assisted by GEORGE L. DEPRANS, and others favorably known to the public

The TWENTY FIRST U. S. INFANTRY BAND have kindly volunteered for the occasion.

EIGHTEEN PIECES FOR COTILLION MUSIC.

ROOM FOR FORTY SETS to dance at one time

Steinway Grand Piano furnished by Gray's Music Store

Programme will be published in due time.

By order of COMMITTEE

f1tf

CARDINELL'S

Dancing Academy!

ASH STREET BET. FRONT & FIRST.

ROOM FOR MORE SCHOLARS

BRAY & PARROT

Furnish

Brass & String Music

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, etc., at low rate.

LESSONS GIVEN ON THE VIOLIN, PIANO AND CORNET. Leave orders at Gray's or Blumhelmer's music stores, or with W. A. Hart, at American Exchange.

OUT OF THE FIRE!

S. J. McCORMICK,

IS HAPPY TO INFORM HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS, Patrons, and the public in general, that he has

Re-Opened

THE FRANKLIN BOOK STORE!

AT

19 First Street,

(NEXT TO CENTRAL MARKET)

With a complete stock of

School Books,
Stationery,
Blank Books,
Gold Pens,
Cutlery, &c., &c.

Which he will dispose of at

THE LOWEST PRICES!

Subscriptions Received

For all the popular

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES!

Which will be

DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

jan24d3m

L. KIERNAN,

Has opened a Depot for the sale of

SHRUBBERY!

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees!

Flowers, Bulbs,

RHUBARB & ASPARAGUS ROOTS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Under Theater Building.

To Ticket Holders.

THOSE HOLDING TICKETS OF THE FOLLOWING numbers are requested to call at C. A. BURCHARDT'S, corner of Stark and First streets, and present tickets and claim prizes. All prizes remaining on hand after March 1st will be disposed of as the German Aid Society may deem proper:

Tickets.	Prizes.	Tickets.	Prizes.
1916	21	904	142
198	23	408	150
1286	24	426	172
116	29	595	180
921	47	1305	186
125	57	1840	215
1799	66	1540	227
1197	85	614	238
1650	100	1056	261
1768	102	232	262
1350	133	988	270

GOLD,

VELVET,

SATIN,

AND OTHER

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades,

Etc., Etc.—for sale by

GEORGE L. STORY

45 Front Street.

G. NEIMEYER,

Fashionable Tailor!

THIRD ST., BET. ALDER AND MORRISON.

ALL GOODS IMPORTED DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

Suits Cut according to Latest Fashions.

EXAMINE THE STOCK.

St. Helen's Hall.

THE SECOND TERM

OF THIS SCHOOL YEAR will begin on the

First of February.

jl8d4wim

Standard Mills

FLOUR.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THIS FAVORite brand of Flour, which we offer in lots to suit purchasers

ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents.

PRIDEAUX BROS.,

(Successor to F. Micbur)

Second St., bet. Stark and Oak,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKERS

And General Blacksmiths.

f5 Jobbing promptly attended to d3m

BURTON & WILLIAMS,

ARCHITECTS & SUPERINTENDENTS

ROOM No. 17,

DEKUM'S BUILDING.

J. FRED MILLER,

PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,

Corner First and Ash sts., over Smith's Drug Store.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER OF THE CARLEY heading, Book Edges marbled. Paper ruled to any pattern. Music Books, Periodicals, Magazines, and all other books, bound in the best style and at the lowest living prices.

Baths, Baths!

AT

FLIEDNER BROTHERS'

NEXT TO THE POST OFFICE.

HOT, COLD, STEAM, SULPHUR AND MEDICATED Baths. Private entrance for Ladies on Alder st., between Front and First. f20tf

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship

AJAX

FRED. ROLLES .....Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

TUESDAY, MARCH 4th, 1873.

At 4 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, San Juan, Ft. Tougas, Ft. Wrangle, Nanaimo, Victoria and Sitka.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller

GUSSIE TELFAIR,

JOHN HAYES.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For San Juan, Nanaimo and Sitka.

Carrying the United States Mail.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller

GEO. S. WRIGHT,

J. J. AINSLEY.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873,

At 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

NOTICE.

Office of Oregon Steamship Company,

PORTLAND, July 11, 1872.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMERS of the Oregon Steamship Company will carry no passengers from Astoria to Portland.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

Boots & Shoes.

PACIFIC

BOOT & SHOE STORE

S. W. CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

GEO. A. PEASE,

Successor to

PROTZMAN, GILLIHAN & CO.,

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!

GIVE THEM FITS!

WE CAN FIT YOUR FEET AND FIT YOUR POCKETS.

That's What's the Matter!

BROWN & CO.,

Morrison st. near First.

ANATOMICAL BOOTMAKERS,

ARE IMPORTING, DIRECT FROM FRANCE, THE following named "A1" "1" brands of French Calfskin, to-wit: "Lemoine," Iodot, Cornelian & Saltett, the reputation for excellence of which is world-wide and needs no comment. We have just engaged FIVE ADDITIONAL FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN, and flatter ourselves that our facilities for making the VERY BEST CUSTOM WORK are unsurpassed by any firm on the Pacific coast.

BARR & KINGSLEY.

Have opened a FULL STOCK of

Boots and Shoes

AT

No. 135 First St.

Millinery Goods.

J. R. CONGLE

78 Front Street.

P. VAN FRIDACH,

FRENCH MILLINERY & DRY GOODS

STORE,

No. 79 First Street,

DEKUM'S BUILDING.

LAIDLAW & GATE,

Importers and Commission Merchants,

28 Front Street,

Offer for Sale

CALCUTTA DOUBLE SEWED GUNNY SACKS.

GILROY'S 22x36 GRAIN BAGS.

LEA & PERRIN'S

Worcestershire Sauce.

Pints and Half Pints.

MALT LIQUORS.

DEVENISH CHAMPAGNE ALE,
ARROL'S INDIA PALE ALE,
BYASS' LONDON PORTER,
GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT.

WINES.

PORT—In Octaves.
SHERRY—In Octaves.

WHISKY.

LOCHRUAN CAMPBELTON SCOTCH—In ¼ casks,
J. J. BEDWICK & CO.'S VIRGINIA RYE—In ¼ ckr,
J. DUNGARDNER'S OLD RYE—In ¼ casks and cases.

OTHER GOODS.

PEORIA STARCH,
J. V. WISE & CO.'S VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
NO. 1 GENUINE PATNA RICE,
STARCH—Rolled, Satin Glaze and Corn in bxs and crts.,
LARD and MACHINERY OILS—In bbls and cases,
WOOLWORTH'S AXE HANDLES,
STANDARD SOAP CO.'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE, Erasive Pate, Pacific C. O., and Cool Water Bleaching.

BEST AND TOILET SOAPS.

ALSO

Florida Water.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH GOODS!

Shortly to arrive.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments

Of Wheat, Flour and other Produce.

ORDERS FOR FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

Executed on Advantageous Terms.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

ST. HELENS MILL COMPANY,

FRONT, bet. YAMHILL AND TAYLOR.

(Office at Tuttle's Agricultural Implement Depot,)

ORDERS RECEIVED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

OUR YARDS AT FOOT OF YAMHILL AND AT THE corner of Sixth and Alder, are again well supplied with all kinds of

Dressed and Undressed Lumber.

A GOOD STOCK OF SEASONED FLOORING ON HAND

THE St. NICHOLAS,

WASHINGTON ST. (NORTH SIDE) BETWEEN FRONT AND FIRST.

I. LONGSTREET, Prop'r.

THE MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SALOON in the city. Handsome Parlors, Elegant Bar and Rooms, where Oysters and all other delicacies are served. Just the place to drop in. f15

Auction and Commission

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and Oak Sts.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, CHANDIRE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug20 A. B. RICHARDSON.

At Private Sale

Large assortment of GROCERIES and

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

To parties declining Housekeeping I will purchase Second-Hand Furniture

A. B. RICHARDSON.

Regular and Peremptory Sale

OF

Groceries, Dry Goods, Furnishings,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

I will sell at my Auction Sale-Room,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Groceries:

187 bxs C O SOAP,
50 bxs MARINE SOAP,
50 bxs BATH SOAP.

ALSO,

38 kgs No. 2 ISLAND LARD,
25 sks LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 chests JAPAN TEA.

ALSO

10 gross SAFETY MATCHES,
240 lbs BARBOUR'S THREAD.

ALSO,

One Piano!

ALSO,

1 ELEGANT WALNUT BEDROOM SET,
1 COTTAGE WALNUT BEDROOM SET.

ALSO,

1 AMERICAN HORSE

AT

Parlor, Dining, Kitchen and Furniture

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Fire Insurance.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

UNION

Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Call Building

ESTABLISHED IN [illegible]

NOS. 416 AND 418 CALIFORNIA

Cash Capital.....$750,000

Assets Exceed $1,000,000

FAIR RATES,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES

HENRY [illegible], President

Resident Director for Portland,

EDWIN D. MACKEY, Special Agent.

HOME

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Capital.....$1.000,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON.....Vice-President
GEO. H. HOWARD.....Secretary
OMAR B. STORY.....Marine Secretary
N. B. EDDY.....
H. H. BIGELOW.....General Agent

DIRECTORS:

Oregon Branch

PORTLAND—P. Wasserman, C. H. Lewis, G. D. Maclay, Lloyd Brooks

SALEM.....
ALBANY.....
DALLAS.....
LEWISTON.....

HAMILTON HUBBARD,

Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.

SADDLERY

Saddlery-Hardware

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SOLE AGENT FOR CAROLIZE, [illegible] cisco prices with freight added

REPAIRING promptly attended to

WELCH & MORGAN,

Cor. Yamhill and Front Sts.

Manufacturers and Importers of

SADDLES, HARNESS,

HERRING'S CELEBRATED

SANTA CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER

Hill's Concord Team, Stage and Buggy Harness.

☞ We warrant all articles sold by us to be as represented. RATES.

Agency for the Sale of

W. W. HARDY'S

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

FAMILY BIBLES

THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET

AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

JOHN C. HODGE & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Stationers,

327, 329 and 331 Sansome st.,

f17 SAN FRANCISCO.

C. S. SILVA,

No. 136 First Street,

IS IN RECEIPT OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Merchandise, consisting in part of

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,

EMPRESS CLOTH,
PLAIN and TWILLED RED FLANNEL,
WHITE FLANNEL,
FAMILY BLANKETS, &c.,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS and CAPS,
MEN'S and

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER
Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES
OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug20 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
To parties declining Housekeeping I will mention I will Purchase Second-Hand Furniture.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Regular and Peremptory Sale
OF
Groceries, Dry Goods
Furniture.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, ETC.

I will sell at my Auction Sales-room,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Groceries:
167 bxs C. D. SOAP,
50 bxs MARINE SOAP,
50 bxs BATH SOAP,
ALSO,
35 kgs No. 2 ISLAND SUGAR,
25 sks LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 chests JAPAN TEA,
ALSO,
10 gross SAWYER MATCHES,
240 lbs BARBOUR'S SHOE THREAD,
ALSO,
One Piano!
ALSO,
1 ELEGANT WALNUT BEDROOM SET, Marble Top
1 COTTAGE WALNUT BEDROOM SET,
ALSO,
1 AMERICAN HORSE,
ALSO,
Parlor, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture.
A. B. RICHARDSON Auctioneer.

Fire Insurance.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The California Lloyds,
ESTABLISHED IN 1861,
NOS. 416 AND 418 CALIFORNIA ST.

Cash Capital.....$750,000 gold
Assets Exceed.....$1,000,000 coin

FAIR RATES;
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES,
SOLID SECURITY.

HENRY FAILING,
Resident Director at Portland, Oregon.
EDWIN D. BACKENSTOS,
General Agent.

HOME
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Capital . . . $1,000,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON.....President
GEO. H. HOWARD.....Vice President
OMAR D. CONGER.....Secretary
N. B. EDDY.....Marine Secretary
H. H. RIGELOW.....General Agent

DIRECTORS:
Oregon Branch,
PORTLAND—P. W. Watkins, C. H. Lewis, R. Goldsmith, D. Maclay, Lloyd Brooks.
SALEM.....L. F. Grover.
ALBANY.....A. Chrisman.
DALLAS.....D. M. Trout.
LEWISTON.....J. Loewenberg.
HAMILTON BOYD,
Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.

SADDLERY.

J. B. CONGLE,
78 Front Street.
Saddlery-Hardware,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLE AGENT FOR GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER CARBOLIZED HOSE, which is for sale at San Francisco prices with freight added.
REPAIRING promptly attended to.

WELCH & MORGAN,
Cor. Yamhill & Front Sts.
Manufacturers and Importers of
SADDLES, HARNESS
KERBY'S GENUINE
SANTA CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER,
ALSO
Hill's Concord Team, Stage and Buggy Harness.
We warrant all articles which we sell at LOWEST RATES.

Agency for the Sale of
W. W. HARDING'S
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
FAMILY BIBLES.
THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD
AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.
JOHN C. HODGE & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Stationers,
327, 329 and 331 Sansome street,
f17 SAN FRANCISCO. 1y

C. S. SILVER,
No. 136 First street,
IS IN RECEIPT OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Merchandise, consisting in part of
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
PLAIN and TWILLED RED FLANNEL,
WHITE FLANNEL,
FAMILY BLANKETS, BED COMFORTS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS and CAPS,
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR, etc., etc.
All of which will be sold
Cheap for Cash.
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,
(Successors to FRIEDMAN & CO.)
32 & 34 Front St., O. S. N. Co.'s Block
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS
AND
TINMEN'S STOCK.
AGENCY FOR
TILTON & M'FARLAND'S SAFES

For Honolulu!
THE A 1 CLIPPER BARKENTINE
JANE A. FALKENBURG,
J. FORBES, Master, will have quick dispatch for Honolulu.
For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to the undersigned. ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1873.

CITY.

A FIRE STEAMER.—Yesterday we paid a visit to the splendid steamer *Annie Stewart*, concerning which so much has been said of late. This vessel is lying alongside the wharf at the foot of Main street undergoing the finishing touches of the painter, carpenters and engineer. She will be in complete running condition by to-morrow, when the public trial trip of the steamer will take place. As a description of this elegant steamer has never yet been given we publish the following details: The entire length of the vessel is 160 feet; beam, 26 feet; hold, 7 feet. Her registered capacity is 260 tons. The cabin is over 15 feet in height, and about 100 feet in length. About 20 feet of the rear portion of the cabin is devoted to the ladies' cabin. The main saloon, dining and gentlemen's room is about 60 feet long. The state rooms on each side of the cabin number 22, and contain about 66 berths. The ladies' cabin and dining room will be handsomely covered with fine Brussels carpeting and furnished with chairs and tables in corresponding style. Attached to the forward part of the cabin is a pantry, bar and office, each occupying different apartments. Throughout the boat has been overhauled and made almost new. Inside and out it has been handsomely painted, and arranged in first class style, with express reference to neatness, comfort and convenience to passengers. The *Annie Stewart* will be driven by two engines, each of six feet stroke and eighteen-inch bore, having a working capacity of over 200 horse-power. The wheel designed to propel the craft is 19 feet in diameter, 18 feet long and has 17 buckets, each bucket being 18 inches in width. The boiler which is to furnish the motive power, is twenty-six feet long, including the fire box tubes, 20 feet long and over 150 in number. When equipped and in perfect running trim, no steamer on the Columbia or Willamet rivers can boast of superior speed. At the trial trip which comes off in a few days, we are informed that a number of invited guest will accompany the excursion. She will probably proceed to Oregon City and ascend the locks. Until the completion of the *Governor Grover*, the *Stewart* will run on the upper Willamet, but on account of her size and draft she is unsuited to that line, and will be placed permanently on the lower Willamet and Columbia. She is as fine and handsome a model as floats on our waters, and is inferior to no other vessel in the State for freight and passenger accommodations.

RULES FOR SUPERVISORS.—The following rules for the guidance of Road Supervisors of Multnomah county, were made by the County Court at its last sitting:

Each Supervisor must devote his labor upon the road in his district so as to divide the revenue derived from the taxable property therein in a fair and proportionate manner, so that all the roads may receive a share of the public money, and be kept in suitable condition for travel at all seasons of the year.

Supervisors must not be interested directly or indirectly in any contract let under the Supervisor in their district; nor in any teams employed in the improvement of the road therein.

Supervisors must fill out the monthly return blanks furnished them by the County Clerk, and file the same in the Clerk's office on or before the first Wednesday in each month.

Inasmuch as it costs a large per centage of the tax to defray the expenses of collecting it, together with a larger delinquent list than ought to occur, under a better system, it is recommended that Supervisors deputize some suitable person with authority to collect the road tax for their respective districts, who will give them proper security, and who will agree to collect all the road tax at a commission of 5 per cent., and perform all other duties required of him, appropriating to each district the amount that legally belongs thereto.

Supervisors must keep vouchers for all their expenditures, and send them in monthly with their report, when the amount will be passed to their credit on the County Clerk's books.

Supervisors must be subject to such other rules and regulations as may be from time to time promulgated by the County Court, due notice thereof being furnished to Supervisors.

The special attention of Supervisors is called to section 30 of the road law, concerning guide boards, and it is expected that Supervisors will attend at once to carrying out that clause of the road law by the erection of boards as called for therein.

A MERITED THRASHING.—Complaints have reached us frequently of late, of the conduct of a fellow in this city who has been addicted to the habit of following young girls on the streets after night. So persistent in his improper advances towards young ladies had this scoundrel grown, and so insolent in his attentions, that he was a terror to all girls in the western portion of the city. Several persons had on different occasions ventured to speak to this individual on his intolerable conduct, in terms more forcible than polite, but such admonitions produced no change in his insulting manners. On last Sunday the man was met in the northern part of the city by a gentleman whose sister he had frightened of late. The gentleman questioned him as to his motives for scaring a young girl in the manner he had. He received some insolent reply, when the gentleman lost his temper and proceeded to administer a terrible thrashing to the scoundrel. The chastisement was richly deserved, and it is to be hoped that it will be repeated each time with interest until the rascal will find other employment.

A DANGEROUS PRESENT.—Yesterday we observed several small boys playing on one of the back streets having in their possession a small four barrelled pistol. The weapon to all appearances was entirely new. A gentleman accosted the boy in whose hands the pistol was, and asked him if the pistol belonged to him. The boy replied in the affirmative. The gentleman then asked him in great surprise how he came in possession of such a dangerous toy, to which the urchin replied that his father had presented him with the pistol as a birth-day gift. The child had a number of cartridges along with the derringer. He was handling the pistol very carelessly, and in the midst of a crowd of boys, neither of whose ages exceeded ten years. If the child told the truth such conduct on the part of a parent is highly reprehensible, if not directly criminal. A weapon of that kind in the hands of a mere child is liable to inflict serious or fatal injuries at any moment. However, we incline to the opinion that no sane parent would present a child with such a gift, and that the little fellow obtained the weapon in some other manner.

THE HOME BALL.—Yesterday Mr. Morse, a member of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Young People's Social Club to superintend the management of the ball given last week by the Club for the benefit of "The Home" in this city, paid over to Mrs J. C. Ainsworth, Secretary of the Home Society, the sum of five hundred and forty-one dollars and thirteen cents ($541 13) coin, that being the net proceeds of the ball. The success which has attended this effort on the part of the young gentlemen composing the Club mentioned, in aid of such a laudable object, is highly gratifying to themselves as well as encouraging to the society which is striving by means of the Home to help the destitute and unfortunate in our city. The committee of arrangements were untiring in their efforts and much credit is due them for the marked success which resulted in such material aid to the Home Society.

FIRE.—The clangor of the fire bells was heard yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock above the hum and din of the city. A moment later, and the several fire companies were seen hurrying forward to the scene of the fire. The presence of the destroyer was soon detected by clouds of smoke, which were observed to issue from the residence of Mr. W. L. Higgins, at the corner of Clay and First streets. A portion of the roof where the chimney passed out, was discovered on fire. The department was on the ground with the usual alacrity and the fire quickly subdued. The total loss will not exceed $40.

GETTING UP STEAM.—We are informed that Protection No. 4 are a patent heating apparatus in connection with their fire engine, which enables the company to have sufficient steam in the boiler to throw a stream of water in an incredible short time. Yesterday, when the alarm of fire was sounded, there was enough steam pressure to throw a stream through the hose before the engine left the house for the scene of the fire, and plenty in the boiler before the ground was reached.

ON BOARD.—The boiler shell of the steamer *Governor Grover* and the fire box have been placed on board that craft. Workmen commenced yesterday to put in the tubes, which work will occupy some days to come. Within two or three weeks at the farthest, the boiler will be in readiness for service. The engines are also on board, and the steamer joinings are being attached. By the time the wood work of the boat is finished, everything will be in running order.

The Sacramento *Record* says: "It has been thought that a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to Salt Lake City, would be a useful thing. It had been suggested that its construction might be helped without a grant either of lands or bonds. A measure of the utility and public value of the road would be afforded by the land sales made along its line after its completion. The proposition therefore was to give the road a portion of the proceeds of such lands, as the same should be realized. No one appears to have yet had the ingenuity to suggest any substantial objection to procuring the construction of this or any other railroad through wild lands by this means. But the House of Representatives has fallen into so abject a funk over the Union Pacific scandal that the Public Lands Committee strangled the Portland and Salt Lake bill. Which is so much the better for San Francisco—toll-taker, and no much the worse for worse for Portland—toll-payor."

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON SEEDS, CUTTINGS, ETC.—Postmaster General Creswell has issued a circular to Postmasters calling their attention to the amendment to the 133d section of the postal code passed at the present session, and gives the following instructions:

Under this law as amended, packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, bulbs, and scions, not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, are to be mailed at a prepaid postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction of an ounce.

1. Said packages must be put up so that the contents can be readily examined without destroying the wrappers.

2. Sealed bags made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly, without opening, may be used for such matter.

3. Third as well as all other third class mail matter, *must be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed; otherwise, the same shall not be forwarded.*

A DESERTER.—A sailor named Corcoran signed articles last week to ship on the *Howell Sprague*, now lying at Astoria. He received an advance in money, and was to report for duty at a certain stated time. He failed to put in an appearance at the time designated, and after several days elapsed, Corcoran was arrested by officer Norton as a deserter and for a violation of the articles of shipping. On Friday last he was lodged in jail and kept until yesterday. As no complaint was made by the United States authorities, Chief Lappens notified the Deputy Marshal that unless some steps were taken soon, he would liberate the sailor. Mr. Hoyt, U. S. Shipping Commissioner, on being informed of the facts, at once made complaint against Corcoran, and the prisoner was soon handed over into the custody of the Deputy Marshal. The examination of the case will probably come up to-day before Commissioner Wilcox.

WORK ON THE COLUMBIA.—Mr. John F. Kidder, who has personal superintendance of the work of improving the channel of the upper Columbia, arrived in the city yesterday from the Dalles. From him we learn that operations at Umatilla rapids have been vigorously prosecuted for the last two or three months, with reasonably good results. All the blasting at John Day rapids is completed, and a force of men are employed there at present in grappling the broken rock and in raking it away from the channel. Work at that point will soon be finished in accordance with the contract. In a few more days Mr. Kidder proposes to set a force of men to work at Devil's Bend. All the work on the upper Columbia is to be finished by the 1st of April.

A SAD CASE.—In response to an urgent call from a person who wrote to the managers of the "Home" over the signature of "Laborer," Mrs. Congle and Mrs. Ainsworth called yesterday at the place designated in the note some distance beyond the toll-gate on the Macadamized road. They found a woman with several children in destitute circumstances. The sufferers will be provided for with proper attention by the ladies connected with the above charitable institution.

QUITE SEVERE.—We learn that the condition of Albert Bateman, who was accidentally stabbed at Vancouver by a young man named Smith last Friday, is quite critical. It is the opinion of the attending physician that he will recover if skillfully treated, but the result is doubtful. The knife struck in the abdomen and penetrated a depth of several inches.

IN VICTORIA.—From a late Victoria paper we find the following item of dramatic news which will surprise some people here: W. J. Tennant, formerly of this city, is managing the Theater Royal, and among the company performing there are J. E. Robinson, Sam J. Dennis, W. H. Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tennant.

CABLE BROKEN.—The long cable (over five miles in length) reaching from Fidelgo to San Juan Islands, was severed on Saturday last. Since that time telegraphic communication between this city and Victoria is interrupted, and will continue so until the damage is repaired, and communication restored.

BELL SHIPPED.—A letter was received a few days ago from the East in which it was stated that the bell, donated some months ago by Mr. Benj. Stark, 4c be hung in the new Trinity church, was shipped for Portland on the 31st of Jan. It can soon be expected to arrive at its destination.

Window shades, cornices, curtains, picture nails, etc., also all kinds of upholstery work done at Paul Richter's.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1873.

E. J. Weeks vs W. S. Ladd et al; ruled that the defendants have until June 1st to reply to the brief of plaintiff.

L. A. Sanderson vs W. S. Ladd et al; same order as last.

A. H. Barker vs W. S. Ladd et al; same order as above.

Adjourned until next Monday.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, J.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1873.

J. M. Sutton, juror, excused.

Everding & Farrell vs J. H. Rathbun; judgment on verdict.

City of Portland vs Anton Merlin; cause to be reargued.

H. N. and J. W. Walter vs Jos. Middlemiss; judgment for plaintiff.

State vs James McConnell; jury returned not a true bill.

State vs Sam McKee and Edward Kenedy; not a true bill.

Grand jury presented six bills of indictment.

State vs Walter Moffett; keeping open a saloon on Sunday; defendant arraigned and indictment read.

State vs Walter Moffett; selling liquor on Sunday; defendant arraigned and reading of indictment waived.

State vs M. Marsh; indicted for selling liquor to an Indian; arraigned and defendant allowed until to morrow to procure counsel and to plead.

State vs Peter G. Roch; indicted for perjury; arraigned and allowed until to-morrow to plead and to procure counsel.

Wm. Sherlock, juror, excused for the term.

State vs Wm. Johnson; larceny; cause on trial.

John Schmeer vs Multnomah county; in the matter of opening a road; cause submitted to the jury.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of East Portland met last evening at the usual hour. Mr. Van Cleave in the Chair.

Members present—Messrs. Garrigan, McMillen, Stephens and Van Cleve.

Absent—Hawthorne and Shattuck.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

REPORTS.

The City Surveyor submitted a report in relation to the condition of stone monuments at the intersection of various streets. He had changed the bench marks, established the data of grade, and had also made alterations in the location of the monuments where the established grade rendered it necessary.

The Surveyor also submitted his report of the survey and fixing of the boundaries of Sixteenth street, as authorized by the Board of Trustees at its last meeting.

The reports were received, and on motion referred to the Committee of Streets and Public Property.

CLAIMS.

The following claims against the city were allowed, and, on motion, warrants ordered drawn in favor of their liquidation: J. W. Clayton, $3; W. S. Gordon [illegible]; O. B. Johnson, City Surveyor, and assistants.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance levying a tax of $1 on every male resident of the city between the ages of 21 and 50 years, [illegible] for repairs to streets. The [illegible] of the Street Commissioner to [illegible] tax and return the same to [illegible] days from the passage of this ordinance. Read first, second [illegible] passed.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Grand concert to-morrow night.

Yesterday was a very lovely day.

Dr. J. C. Hawthorne is reported convalescing.

The season for street shooting will soon arrive.

No through mail from the south last evening.

The bark *Semiri* still lies at anchor opposite the bone yard.

The "Home" made quite a raise on the late grand ball.

The *Penang* is still at the wharf. Her destination is unknown.

The hull of the *Annie Stewart* will be examined in a few days.

A quiting northeaster made one's ears fairly tingle yesterday.

Quite a number of arrivals from Baker City by the boat last evening.

They didn't do much damage—that runaway team yesterday morning.

G. W. Fletcher, mail agent, has resumed his place on the West Side road.

The stone wall for the new gas building at the foot of E street is nearly completed.

An entertainment will be given at the Central School House on Friday evening.

The damage done to the masts and rigging of the bark *Carribon* has been repaired.

The *Mary Bell* towed up a water-logged scow from Klaskanine on Sunday, loaded with cedar lumber.

Our fashionable young ladies are wearing a wide ruching of tulle about the neck, *a la* Marie Antoinette.

A new boiler is being placed in the steamer *Pelican*, which formerly ran on the San Francisco-Victoria line.

Tight fitting sleeveless sacques, of white cashmere heavily embroidered in black or colors, are the latest style of opera cloaks.

As the Lenton season rapidly approaches, social festivities rapidly increase the number of balls, parties and receptions announced.

Yesterday was a fine day for shopping, and the young ducks were out in considerable numbers; and so were the geese—on the street corners.

We have observed numerous items in the country papers the past week, which have been stolen bodily from the OREGONIAN and credit given to other papers.

A young fellow named Glanton was arrested last evening, charged with the larceny by ballee of $20. The case will come up in the Police Court this morning.

Chel blue is the favorite color for evening dresses, and gros grain the material. Trimmed with lace or white fur, as we have seen it of late, the effect is fine.

Frank Arnold, of the Postoffice force, is under the weather again. His presence will be missed at the window until such time as his physician shall advise him to return to his duties with a guarantee that his physical condition is in perfect order.

The strap game is being revived in San Francisco. We are enjoying a season of tranquility and exemption in Portland from this very interesting game, at least a sufficient immunity to give unsophisticated youths from the interior a sense of security.

A correspondent of an Eastern journal speaks of a fashionable young lady as "wearing her lines down to her knees." Lord! Lord! we never knew before that a young lady had any knees. What next.

An editor of a moral exchange lamenting the death of "one of the best advertisers and subscribers we ever had," thus touchingly conoludes his obituary eulogy: "He possessed the love, confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and some who did not, and save a slight poker debt to Mr. , did not owe a cent in the world."

A day or two since a man presented himself at the house of a prominent merchant with the following note to the lady of the house: "Please send by the bearer, immediately, a coat and pantaloons. I am mudd from head to foot. Billy." The note was read and the pretended messenger informed that the character of his errand was suspected, inasmuch as "Billy" generally wrote "mud" with one d. The lady attempted to detain him but he escaped. Housekeepers had better beware as he will probably spell more correctly next time.

PERSONAL.

General J. W. Sprague, general agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Kalama we learn, will leave on the next steamer for the East.

Geo. L. Story, Esq., we are gratified to announce is again able to resume business after his brief but severe illness.

Hon. Geo. S. Hinsdale, of Scottsburg, and A. Wheeler, Esq., Postmaster at Shedd's Station, were registered at the St. Charles last evening.

R. G. Head, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Benton Democrat*, called last evening.

THE SEWAGE PROBLEM.

The original plan of sewage for the City of Portland has been received several months since, but has been for some reason quietly ignored and set aside, without the slightest hint being given to the public of what the general features of that plan are. Why is this? From the known reputation of Mr. Morris as a scientific civil engineer, it is reasonable to suppose that his report ought to, and doubtless does, contain very important statistics as well as valuable suggestions. It may not be the precise plan that we desire, or it may be more extensive, and consequently more expensive a system than we think we are able or willing to embark in at the present time, but this is no reason why the whole plan should be treated with so much contemptuous indifference.

The *Bulletin* speaks of it harshly, and disposes of the subject by sweeping denunciations. It would have been more satisfactory to the tax-payers of Portland, if the party who has access to that document had pointed out the defects of the proposed plan (if any defects do really exist), instead of the wholesale condemnation of it. It would at least have left the impression that the party had read the document. Unceremoniously throwing it aside with the declaration that "the people had paid too dear for the whistle" is not the kind of argument that convinces. The old adage that "some people measure other people's wheat in their own half-bushel" might apply here to the party who says, in objecting to the publication of the proposed plan, that "if printed no one would read it." Our friend of the *Bulletin* is simply mistaken in the matter. They will read it, if they can get the chance, and be profited by the reading, too.

In summing up this matter, we have on one side the plan, with all its details set forth after a minute and careful investigation of all the surrounding facts and circumstances attending the question of sewage, by a gentleman of unquestionable personal integrity, of extensive experience as a civil engineer, who stakes his scientific reputation on it, and who doubtless believes the plan is adapted to the wants of Portland. On the other hand, we have parties who condemn it, but give us no evidence of ever having examined it; the weight of evidence, so far, being all on the side of the proposed plan. Why not let the people have a chance to examine it for themselves?

THIRD WARD.

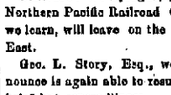
A CARD OF THANKS.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24, 1873.

The Young People's Social Club desire to return their sincere thanks to Mrs. Theodore Wygant and Mrs. R. R. Thompson for the kindly interest manifested and great help offered the Club, in their endeavors to make the party given in aid of the "Home" a success; to the Masonic Building Association for their liberal donation of the hall; to the Portland Gas Co., for gas, and to all others who rendered them assistance on that occasion.

R. H. THOMPSON,
J. R. MORSE,
J. W. COOK,
W. H. HARRIS,
H. M. DEFRANCE,
D. LEAHY,
Committee.

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS.



For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS
The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will remove the severest Cold. Also,
Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.
Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00. Warm baths, 50 cents.
LUDWIG WILHELM, Proprietor,
Wiegand's Old Stand,
Washington street, near Front.

Dickey's Crems de Lis—For cleansing and preserving the Teeth, Beautifying the Complexion, and removing Freckles, Eruptions, Sunburn and Tan. A new combination, equal to the best French preparations, and free from their poisonous ingredients. Invented by Geo S. Dickey, Chemist. m9d6m1:6m

The Temperance Union.

The following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Oregon State Temperance Union, are intended to be a statement of the motives actuating the members of the Union in their withdrawal from the Alliance:

Whereas, Some persons have attempted to impugn the motives of those delegates who withdrew from the late session of the Oregon State Temperance Alliance, and

Whereas, It has been deemed expedient by those who participated in that withdrawal that there should be a true, explicit and authoritative statement on their part of the reasons that impelled them to that act, and the undersigned having been duly appointed a committee to draft resolutions declaring those reasons, therefore,

Be it Resolved, 1st. That in withdrawing from the Oregon State Temperance Alliance, and asking that our names should be stricken from its roll, we are not actuated by any factious or partisan spirit of resentment against the action of the Alliance, nor by any feeling of spite or ill-will toward any member or members of that body, but solely by a sincere desire to promote the good of the temperance cause.

2d. That after a patient observation and experience of the workings of the Alliance we became satisfied that its organization was too loose and flimsy in texture to be effective, and that founded as it was upon the idea that its doors should be freely opened to all who applied, whether possessing a true temperance record, or representing any pseudo temperance sentiment or not, its membership was too heterogeneous for it to be a safe leader of the temperance elements of the State.

3d. That believing as we did, and do, that the only true and safe union of the temperance people of Oregon must be on such a basis as shall exclude all organizations and elements whatsoever that are not thoroughly and practically enlisted in the cause of temperance, we felt, and still feel, that we could not conscientiously remain in an association founded and controlled upon no entirely different plan.

4th. That having thus lost faith in the Alliance as an effective agency in this great reform, we, by the consent of that body, withdrew for the purpose of forming an association that should really represent the temperance organization, temperance people, and temperance sentiment of the State, and should represent nothing else; and that in establishing the Oregon State Temperance Union, we believe we have fully accomplished that purpose.

5th. That though we are no longer members of the Alliance, we have no hostility toward it, but honestly wish it well; and that, though we have little faith in it as a present or future agency in the temperance reform, we shall nevertheless heartily applaud and welcome any good result to this great cause that may flow from it.

6th. That with this plain and honest statement of our cause, we are content to submit our action to the candid judgment of the true temperance men and women of Oregon.

S. V. C. SIMPSON,
S. ROWERS,
W. R. STEWART.

To fill your larder with the best, and at the same time economize in the distribution of cash for the same, is something that few people understand how to manage. If you wish to attain these desired objects, the proper way to do will be to call on Charles Martin, a man who can "dish up" anything in his particular line to the satisfaction of the oldest inhabitant. You can bet every time on that. He is in the Grocery business, of course that is understood, at the northeast corner of Yamhill and First streets.

A GREAT BUSINESS SUCCESS.—Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., have taken possession of their new business offices, immediately above the counting house of the New York Times. Messrs Rowell & Co. do one of the largest advertising trades in the world. Their extensive premises embrace nearly all of the entire second floor of Nos. 40 and 41 Park Row, where thousands of newspapers are received daily, examined and put away, and hundreds of letters read and replied to. The place is a business beehive in fact, and admirably illustrates one of the most remarkable institutions of our time—the Advertising Agency. The new offices are well arranged in counting house fashion, and are among the most pleasantly and advantageously situated in the city. We congratulate our enterprising neighbors upon the success which persistent industry, a keen eye to business, and uprightness in the doing of it have obtained for them.—*Evening Mail, New York City.*

TAKE UP YOUR LINE of march for Grittendon's, No. 7 6th Avenue, all ye coughers and sneezers, and snuffers. It is the depot for *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*, which for all ailments of the lungs and their air passages is an immediate and sovereign remedy. All druggists keep it.

Piko's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.—Polite and attentive clerks will be happy to wait upon customers who are desirous of procuring a No. 1 article of clothing at the most reasonable prices. You will find all these ideas carried out to the letter at the well known house of J. Hohn & Co., 91 Front street. Their stock is complete in every respect.

All the leading newspapers published in the United States may be found on file at the Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of No. 41 Park Row, New York.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—If your teeth are going, and you have not yet tried the "SOZODONT," as a preservative, try it now. Abandon all other Dentrifices and give it a fair chance; it is guaranteed to be as harmless as water. 14

To protect the understanding of humanity, nothing there is like leather fastened together by CABLE SCREW WIRE. Boots and Shoes made in this way never rip, ask, "come apart.

Not every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes for their children, and thereby lessen their Shoe bills two thirds.
For sale by all Dealers.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—And all Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, carefully prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau of Paris, who used it with such astonishing efficacy in the hospitals of that city, as to attract the attention of the faculty to its wonderful merits.

It is now used here with like great efficacy, giving new life to many hopeless cases, relieving all.

Sold at $1 00 per Bottle, or Six for $5 00.
JOHN NEWMAN & CO., Druggists, San Francisco.
Agents for Pacific Coast.

"Their name is Legion" may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption, although science has of late sensibly diminished their number. It is gratifying to know that the general use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is largely instrumental in attaining this end.

The lists of local newspapers published by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York, offer great advantages to those advertisers who wish to attract custom from the rural population among which the papers circulate. They are furnished free to any address on receipt of stamp.

J. H. BRENNER,
Professor of Music!
Lessons given on the PIANO, VIOLIN and ORGAN; also to classes.
Music furnished for Parties and Balls.
Orders left at Gray's Music Store. Residence cor Sixth and Stark streets.

The Judgment of the Public.

Doctors disagree. Each school of medicine has its own theories, and as these theories differ widely, it is clear that few if any of them can be right. But if medical men cannot agree upon any theory or system of practice, the public mind find no difficulty in agreeing as to notorious matters of fact. For instance, they have observed for many years that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters uniformly cure dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous debility, and many other diseases which the prescriptions of the pharmacopoeia do not and cannot cure; and they know, therefore, that there can be no mistake about it. On this point they are firm and positive. They take their stand on incontrovertible facts, and they state to one another verbally, and sometimes by letter, what they know about relieving and preventing sickness with the standard vegetable tonic and alterative of America.

Here, then, the invalid has a guarantee of value that can be relied upon, viz: the sober judgment of the public. After twenty years of observation and reflection, the American people pronounce Hostetter's Bitters the best invigorating and regulating medicine at their command, and give evidence of the faith that is in them by purchasing more of it than of any other advertised medicine manufactured on this continent. A large number of physicians, too, however much they may differ on other points in therapeutics, admit the extraordinary merits of the Bitters as a tonic and alterative, and recommend it as a preventive of malarious diseases, and as a remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers.

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL.

THE PEOPLE'S DOCTOR, cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Lame Back, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Pain in the Breast and Sides, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Colds, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, and all internal and external aches and pains.

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL

speaks for itself, and time and use have proved it the best remedy in the world for the above complaints.—Price, small size, fifty cents; large, one dollar per bottle. Ask for PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL.

BLOOD! BLOOD!

THE RIVER OF LIFE. Keep the ruby current clean and pure; get rid of Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Pustules, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions and disorders arising from impure blood, by using
PRATT'S NEW LIFE.
Keep your liver active and your bowels regular; cure FEVER and AGUE, Sick Headache, Piles and Dyspepsia, with the Great Blood and Live [illegible] LIFE. Price, one dollar for [illegible]
A. McBOYLE & CO., [illegible] and Chemists,
a24d3p6m San Francisco, Proprietors.

PLANTATION BITTERS!

S. T.—1860—X.

The wonderful vegetable restorative in the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is supersoding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair. To Prevent its Falling Out and Turning Grey.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement, elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called Woman's Crowning Glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms. Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed Hair, with head and coat covered with Dandruff. Visit a barber and you feel and look like a new man. This is what LYON'S KATHAIRON will do all the time. The charm which lies in well placed Hair, Glossy Curls, Luxuriant Tresses, and a Clean Head, is Sizeable and irresistible.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores.

ap29d1y

Wants.

Wanted,

RAGS, OLD PAPER, ROPE, CANVAS AND JUNK in general, for which I will pay the highest price.

Save Up and Make Yourself Rich.

I will call, or you can send to my warehouse, Salmon street, between Front and First.
f12d ROBT. LAWSHAN.

To Let.

For Rent,

TWO NEAT COTTAGES, CONVENIENT to business.
TO LEASE.—Several small farms near this city. LANDS and TIMBER for sale. Terms to suit the times. Apply to me at the Law Office of Marquam & Beal, No. 125 Front St. F. A. MARQUAM.
dec31tf

For Sale.

For Sale.

A LOT OF SAUER KRAUT & ONIONS. very fine. Also,

Groceries, Provisions,
FEED, ETC.,
AT REDUCED RATES.
f19 EVERDING & FARRELL.

FOR SALE!

The Iron Front of the Store
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IN STORE, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
PAPER-HANGINGS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS

We are Brethren A'.

A happy bit hame this auld world would be,
If men when they're here could make shift to agree,
And lit said to his neighbor, in cottage and ha',
"Odme, gie me your hand—we are brethren a'!"

I ken na why ane with another should fight,
When to gree would make a' body easie and right,
When man meets with man, tis the best way ava',
To say—"Give me your hand—we are brethren a'!"

My coat is a coarse ane, and yours may be fine,
And I mann drink water while you may drink wine—
But we baith ha'e a leal heart, unspotted to shaw,
Sae gie me your hand—we are brethren a'

The knave ye would scorn, the unfaithful deride,
Ye would stand like a rock, with the truth your aide,
Foe would fa'—and naught else would I value a straw—
Come, gie me your hand—we are brethren a'.

Ye would scorn to do injury by woman or man,
I hand by the right, aye, as well as I can,
We are ane in our joys, our affections, and a'—
Come, gie me you hand—we are brethren a'.

Your mither has loved you, as mithers can lo'e,
And mine has done for me what mothers can do.
We are ane in our joys, our affections and a',
Sae give me your hand—we are brethren a'.

We love the same simmer day, sunny and fair,
Hame, oh, how we love it, and all that are there;
Free the pure air, of Heaven, the wee life we draw,
Come, gie me your hand—we are brethren a'.

Frail, creeping Auld Age will soon come o'er us baith,
And creeping along at life back will be Death—
Syne into the same mither yard we will fa';
Come, gie me your hand—WE ARE BRETHREN A'
—*The late Robert Nicoll.*

What to do with Single Women

Miss Emily Faithfull expresses in the *Fireside Companion* the following opinion of the disadvantages of women who seek to earn a livelihood here and in England:

If any one could give a satisfactory answer to this question, he would deserve well of the whole human race. In England—or, I should say, Great Britain—we have 916,162 women who can never, by any possibility, find husbands at home. These women must, therefore, become self-supporting. I am not as well acquainted with the disproportion of sexes in the United States; but although there is an excess of men, I have already learned from what I have seen in America that there is the same necessity for enabling women to earn money here as in the old country; though to some extent it seems to me that they have already a better chance of doing so. For instance, while we count our female doctors on the fingers of one hand, I find several with established reputations in every one of your principal cities; and while a few female writers in England are occasional contributors to our daily and weekly papers, I find them on New York recognized members of the staff. Gradually, however, even in conservative England, the old assertions are being abandoned—that woman's claim to fair chances of livelihood is a morbid and an exaggerated one, and that young men struggle with equal difficulties. People are beginning, though slowly, to acknowledge that efforts made to enable women to take a larger share in the industrial pursuits of their male relatives are not made with a view of removing them from their "proper sphere" and natural duties, but in order to save them from positions into which they are now actually thrown, to the destruction of their highest instincts and their physical health and development. There has been any dislike in England to the employment of women in the lowest branches of physical callings, the objection is their introduction into places of responsibility and trust. Until my friend the Earl of Shaftesbury brought the matter before Parliament were allowed to work in mines in Staffordshire they prepare until this very hour the clay which is to be converted into porcelain. Only three months before I left England I spent a day in our potteries, and there women and girls turning heavy wheels and moving enormous weights, their physical strength being called upon ad libitum, but they were carefully excluded from the lighter part of the business; they were freely used as beasts of burden, but no encouragement was given them to undertake any skilled labor. And why, by the way, we are told that women are preferred to serve in haberdashers' shops, because they are too weak to lift the bales of goods. In Liverpool and Dublin women earn sixpence a day by carrying immense loads of fish, nearly 50,000 hawk fish, fruit and hardware through the streets of London, their earnings varying from 50 cents to $1 a day.

Farmers throughout the country weed, dig and hoe potatoes, pack butter out of the soil, and at the same time reap the glowing harvest, and thus the wives in all countries and seasons, from one end of the earth to the lowest and most paid departments of our chemical works, paper mills, glue works and nail factories, as well as in our brick fields and nursery gardens. In hundreds of factories where women are employed there is work going on of a less unsuitable kind than what they are actually doing. I was once going over a factory of this description, and having a number of women employed in work of the coarsest sort, I emerged into a clearer, quieter atmosphere, to find men engaged in what seemed to me quite a feminine branch of the manufacture.

"Is not this work women could do?" I asked.

"Certainly," replied the foreman; "but we apprentice to that."

"And would you apprentice girls?" I inquired.

"We have never done so," was the reply.

This is the root of the whole mischief. No skilled work can be done without apprenticeship. It is not customary to apprentice girls, and so it is taken for granted that they cannot do skilled work. An English factory woman labors under adverse influences. The men of her own rank are jealous of her competition with them. The overseers and higher workmen are jealous lest, in any department, she come to their places, and it is the employer's interest to keep down her wages. But, I still think that these difficulties arise from want of thought rather than want of heart. I cannot flatter myself that most would deliberately oppress women through any selfish fears; at the same time I must plant a laurel on the brow of the ribbon weavers at Coventry for the admission of women into the higher branches of their labor, and the threatened strike of the Chirk potters at Worcester, if they were allowed the use of the mould stick, which enables them to do the best work, and consequently, get the best pay. I wish, emphatically, to point out the necessity for industrial training. Women are already extensively employed in various industrial pursuits; they ought to have the advantage of special training, and the most lucrative branches of their occupation ought to be opened to them. They should not find themselves shut out from any post merely "because they are women." Neither are we justified in drawing from their physical strength and ignoring their mental capacity—regarding them, in short, as mere mechanics, hands without brains. I saw, after at length on one very liberal principle of the restriction of the most lucrative branches of industry to the male sex, that I regard it as a mistake. It deprives the work-ing world of value to the state of cultivated man in the future, and represents the younger women of the community in a state of dependence upon their own sex. Syndicates of women in positions of trust and high salary would not only be an effective check to develop that business-like exactness, those qualities of mind, without which money must remain individually and nationally in the lowest scale, but they would feel themselves for more protected than they can do at present, while they have no other safeguard than their own prudence. When we argue that the introduction of women into trades and professions will diminish wages it is necessary to remind them that the progress of science and new forms of industry have given into their hands the forces of women. The banking, printing and weaving have been taken from the homes to the manufactory spins, weaves and grinds, and undertakes the work in connection with which formerly occupied all the members of the household, and enabled them without leaving its sacred precincts to contribute to the support of the family. When every garment was spun and made at home domestic duties consumed the time of all the women in the household, but in the subdivision of manufacture and labor the women remaining outside remunerative pursuits has fearfully increased, while the demands upon her have become larger and larger, and the difficulties in the way of obtaining it are unparalleled to the present day. Once more we were to go and arrangements have been made all the Nore, corresponding degree. We have for being run in this woman formerly carried on the business, that, when we went out of the household, and we did at last.

ALL KICKED OUT.—Some years ago a young man presented himself to the then United States Secretary Corwin for a clerkship. Thrice was he refused, and still he made the fourth effort. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the Secretary advised him, in the strongest possible terms, to abandon his purpose, and go to the West, if he could do no better outside the Department. "My young friend," said he, "go to the Northwest; buy 160 acres of Government land, or if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it: get you an ax and a mattock; put up a log cabin or a habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes, keep your conscience clear, and live like a free man; your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon anybody. Do that, and you will become honored, respected, influential and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence—your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted, in a few years, for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day, and I can kick you out again to-morrow, and there's another man over at the White House who can kick me out, and the people by-and-by can kick him out; and so go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life would assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you."

THIERS' RESIGNATION GAME.—It must be delightfully refreshing to Frenchmen to have President Thiers at the head of the Government. Whenever the Assembly becomes unruly or the people clamorous he threatens to resign. Whoever made such a threat before in France? Canaris, Kings, Presidents and Emperors heretofore have indulged in no threats of that kind. Their tenacity for remaining at the head of the Government has been most marked. They resented any suggestions as to resigning as they would an attempt to assassinate. But President Thiers has changed all. He *controls* by threatening to resign. The very novelty of the spectacle astonishes and charms the Frenchman. The President may be the man in the bucket and the people the windlass turners above, but they don't want him to cut the rope. His threat may sound childish and ridiculous to us, but it is evidently a strong recommendation with the Frenchman. All of which means that President Thiers understands Frenchmen better than we do.—*Locke's National Monthly.*

The following are two of the best from a lately published collection of curious advertisements:—"One pound reward. Lost, a cameo brooch representing Venus and Adonis on the Drumcondra road, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening." Advertisement of a wine merchant: "The advertiser, having made an advantageous purchase, offers for sale, on very low terms, about six dozen of prime port wine, lately the property of a gentleman 40 years of age, fell in body, and with a high bouquet."

Jim Nye, like other blessings, brightens as he takes his flight. On hearing of Mr. Patterson's purpose to go before the Poland committee again and "explain" his letter of January 4th, 1873, to Oakes Ames, Jim strolled over to the New Hampshire Senator's desk, slapped him on the back, and uttered winged words as follows: "Patterson, if I 'wanted to take out a pattern for a d—d fool,' *I'd send you to the patent office as my model.*"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1873

Gold in New York to-day, 114¾

Portland Legal Tender rates, 87½@ buying; 88¼@90, 89½@ selling.

Gold bars are quotable at 600 fine

Perhaps no event occurring at the present time will have more influence upon the general business interests of our country than the arrangement recently effected by the Secretary of the United States Treasury with several of the most eminent banking houses of European America for the sale of $300,000 000 U. S. five per cent. bonds redeem ble after the 1st of May, 1881, principal, and interest payable in gold coin of the present standard The New York *Tribune* commends the arrangement, and the eminent position of the foreign members of the Syndicate with Messrs Rothschild at their head, and of the American firms, comprising such houses as Morton, Bliss & Co., and Jay Cooke & Co., renders the speedy taking up of the loan a certainty. Foreign investors will be eager purchasers for a variety of reasons, among which may be stated First, the fact that the security will be properly regarded as one of the safest in the world, ours being the only great nation that has paid off any considerable proportion of its debt within the last five years at least, and the only one that is believed to be able to pay it all within twenty five years without embarrassment or serious inconvenience to its taxpayers Second, the rate of interest is nearly double that received for a large part of all the securely invested capital in Europe Third, and not least, because that Messrs Rothschild have never failed to negotiate any security, to the introduction of which they were willing to lend the name of their great house

In our own country the loan will be popular because it is free from taxation, and five per cent not interest is a higher rate than is yielded by any other national or stock loan now offered in our market, the taxes on other securities augmenting in sum of our cities to over 3 per cent. It is true that the money of our countrymen is in paper, and that the gold to pay for the new bonds must be bought at a premium; but inasmuch as the gold received for interest will command a premium also, there is no material loss on that score Should the premium upon gold advance after the bonds are bought and paid for, the effect will be simply to increase the currency value of the gold interest. On the other hand, should gold decline before the investments are paid by the subscribers, their bonds will cost them so much the less in currency. In any event it is believed the bonds will command a premium as soon as the issue shall be absorbed, the interest being at least one per cent. higher than any first-class Government ought to pay, which may be presumed to be the reason why our Government does not issue a long five per cent bond instead of a comparatively short one. The general impression among financial men and investors of intelligence is that as many bonds will be applied for in excess of the number offered, that they will have to be distributed pro rata among the subscribers, and to this impression is attributed the buoyancy to day of almost every stock dealt in at the Board and the good feeling throughout all branches of business It will stand importers in hand to make few contracts for goods to be paid for within six months, or until our gold market shall have felt the full effect of what may with propriety be called the changed situation. This will reduce the stocks of foreign goods in our warehouses to the lowest point consistent with a continuance of business by our merchants, and propels them for the purchase of new supplies, it is hoped and believed, at lower prices than those paid during the past year.

The Wool Product.

The stock of wool in New York on the 1st inst was 14,250,500 pounds, against 11 171,750 pounds in stock January 1 1872, and 7,475 750 pounds Jan ry 1, 1871 The New York stock is about half domestic and half foreign wool. The stock of wool in the principal markets on the 1st inst. compares with that at the same time last year as follows

	Domestic.		Foreign	
	1873	1872	1873	1872.
	Pounds	Pounds	Bales	Bales
New York	7,175,000	6,436,000	18 134	9,451
Phila	5,043,000	2,703,000	5,800	000
Boston	3,668,000	6,033,000	20,013	5,901

The total quantity of wool produced last year in the United States was 160,000,000 pounds, an increase of 14,000,000 pounds on the production of the preceding year. The total quantity of wool imported at the four ports New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, last year was very great, being 98,360,551 pounds, about 20,000,000 pounds more than were imported in 1871, and nearly three and a half times the quantity received in 1870.

The magnitude of the wool industry of the United States is shown by the following statement from the last census taken in June, 1870 There were then 3,464 manufacturing establishments, and the capital invested therein was $132 332,039 They employed 119,859 workpeople, and paid $40,367,235 during the year for labor They consumed 173,369,669 pounds of domestic wool, 40,483,105 pounds of foreign; 82 473,680 pounds of cotton, and 12,574,201 pounds of shoddy

Shipping Items.

The Penong is still lying at the wharf.

The Northumbria is receiving wheat and discharging ballast at McCracken's wharf

The bark Carribou and Victoria Cross are both receiving wheat at Flanders' wharf. These vessels will probably go to Astoria to-morrow.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—The market exhibits no important change, other than a decrease in transactions and receipts There is now very nearly enough here to load the vessels in port, and future arrivals are so uncertain that exporters seem to be indifferent about venturing on the market. Prices are nominally given to day at $1 00 per cental The disposition is also to weakening rates in San Francisco

FLOUR—The receipts continue to average fair, while the demand, except for the local rade, is dull. We quote superfine at $4 per bbl, country brands at $4 50@5, and straight extra at $5 25.

OATS—The San Francisco market by to-day's advices seems duller, but ours experiences no important change. We note one or two small transactions at 60 cents per bushel, sacks included.

Markets

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Flour—Market quiet a $5 75 @6 for extra.

Wheat—800 sks coast, $1 80, 500 sks fair shipping, $1 80, 300 sks choice for seed, private, shipping, $1 80 @1 85.

Barley—400 sks coast, $1 22½; 400 sks Chevalier, for seed, private, at 1½c to 35c ₱ lb.

Oats—from $2 10 to $2 20.

Hay—Cargo of volunteer mixed, $18 50; small cargoes of wild oat and wheat, $19 50@21r respectively.

Corn—300 sks choice for export, $1 20.

Potatoes—Better feeling under advices of lighter shipments in the future and the prospect of an improved trade with the interior; Bodega at 75@90c, and Humboldt at 81@1 10 for wharf lots.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Arrived—Stranger, Coos Bay; Clara Light, Seattle; Emma Augusta, Columbia river.

Sailed—Gen. Cobb, Seaback; Chris. Mitchell, Port Madison.

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Plows—Moline, 10 to 14 inch cut, $10@17 50; Peoria, 10 to 14 inch cut, $11@16 50; Collins' B 12 and C 13, $10; Dollie's Cast Chilled, $18 50@20. Grain Drills—Buckeye, 9 and 10-hoe, $120@125; do with broad cast attachment, $5 extra. Cultivators—Two-horse, 9 tooth, $22. Buckeye broadcast Seeder and Cultivator, $16. Cider Mills—Buckeye, two tubs, Junior, $80@32 50; do, Senior, $50@55; Hutchinson's $27 50. Farm Wagons—$145@160. Harrow tooth, 12c ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Mens', J. K. & Co.'s D B. B. extra French calf, quilted or plain, sewed or tacked boots, $7@7 75; J. K. & Co. Milled Standard's sewed or peg, indestructible, $50; Portland made French calf sewed or tacked boots, $5@5 75; Portland made kip boots and shoes, $3 50; our grain kip, $54; Webfoot, $4@4 50. Boys Boots—J. K. & Co.'s D. B. B. extra French calf sewed or tacked boots, $3 @3 50; grain calf, $2 50@3; kip and $2@2 50; Hutchinson's calf pegged, $2@3 00. Ladies—Serial kid fox velvet top buts $2 75@3; kid seal vamp buts, $2 50@2 75; kid full seal buts' $3@3 50; Portland made calf buts, $2½; San Francisco calf buts, $2@3 00; our buff buts, $1 50@2 50; Misses and Children's buts, comparatively less and lower grades at very much lower quotations.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard size, 1@2 00 as per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½c; Burlap, per yard, 14a18c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@11; dressed, $22 @30; flooring, $24@25; lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Common, $3@3 ₱ dozen, extra, $4@6

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $1 60@2 bans and bottles $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $1 60; Strawberries, $1 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50, Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75. Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 25, Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Calcined Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75, Sib June Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 20¼@21; Guatemala, 20½@21; Rio and Manila, 23½@24c; Java, 20@27c. J. F. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 27½c; Charleer, 25c; Phoenix Premium, 20@22c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 6c; Borax, 35@37; Blue Vitrol, 12½@15c; Potash Grants, 1lb can, 55c, ₱ 25 lbs, $3; Soda, ₱ bbl, $12 15, Saltpetre, kegs, 18@20c; Sulphur, 3@3 10

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 11@10 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 13½c; medium, 12½c standard, 14@ 15½c; house lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 9½ 9@10½c; do, 7/8, 12½c; do, 4-4, 12½@25c Cotton checks, 18@20c; linen checks, 16@26c; cambrics, 10c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 18@22c; do, brown, 12½@18c. Cottonades, light, 20@28c; do, heavy, 26@40c. Denims, 16@30c. Hickory stripes, 14@25c, Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 8c. Delaines, 16@20c. Linseys, 20@30c. Ticks, 16@20c; do, 4-4, 25@35c. Bear duck, 24c. Table linen flannels, 30@35c. Canton flannel, bleached, 60@65c. Blanket linen, 50@37½c. Sacks, seamless, 35@40c Alpacas, black, 25@75c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 25. Crash 10@15c. Ginghams—Domestic, 10@20c; Scotch, 22@30c. Lawns, 15@ Percales, 25@

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 7@7½c; packed, 8@8½c Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c, Plums, pitless, 20@22c, Raisins, new crop, in box, $4 50; 4d do, $5 50; quarter $3, eighth boxes, $1, Zante Currants, 14c Oregon do, 10@12c; Citron, 55@60c

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Bastern, 11c; Mackerel, No 1, ₱ bbl, $14 75, do No 2 $13 00; do kits, No 1, $3 50; do No 2, $2 75; Salmon pickled, extra brands, ½ bbl, $4 50@5, ½ bbl, $2 75@3; common brands, ½ bbls, $1 50@2 25; Herrings, $6 50@7 50; Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $1 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $2 25, kits $3.

LIQUORS—Our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@5 Rye do $2 50@4, Domestic do $1 00@2. Brandy—French brands $4@18, California brandy $3@6 California wheat whisky $1 87½, and no advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5, Old Tom, $2@3 50; Rum—Prime, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50 New England, $2@2 50; Jamaica, $4@8

METALS—Market for pressing lots for Iron—Scotch and Englishpig reported in San Francisco, $35; refined bar, ₱ lb, 6½c; Sheet 14 to 20, 9½c, do 24 to 27, 10c. Copper—Sheathing, ₱ lb, 42c, do Yellow, 40c; do bronzed tinned, 53c; do old, 16c. Tin plates—Plates charcoal, IX per box, $19 50; do IC char, IX Roofing Plates, $12, Banca Tin slabs ₱ lb, 62½c Steel—English cast steel ₱ lb 16c. Lead—Pig ₱ lb 6c for; Sheet 10c; Pipe 12. Bar 12@12½c. Zinc—Sheets ₱ lb 14c Babbit metal, 50@60. Quicksilver, 95c Prices were has advanced 20@50c ₱ lb.

NAILS—Quotable in 60d per keg 7c; 50 20c per keg advance, 6d, 80c per keg advance, 4d and 3d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d, fence, 25c per keg advance on same size of common nails; finishing and brads, 50c per keg advance on same size of common nails, box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails

NUTS—Almonds, 20@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 20c, Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 25c; Walnuts, 15c.

OILS—Wequote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, Sperm Downer's, 60@65c; Standard, 55c; Crystaline (5-gal cans), 50c; Crystaline (2 gal cans) 55c; Gaslight, 50@ 55c; China Nut, 92½@97c; Lard, in casks, extra $1 25, No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10; No 1, $1, Castor, $1 75@1 80; Machine, 35@$1 15. Linseed, $1 15@1 20 for Salem

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical per gal, $2 75; Atlantic, 13½@14, Bartlett, 11 @13, North River, 11, Greenback, 10½, French zinc white, 18, Devoe's zinc white, 12; Lamphlack, Eddy's, 50 @500, Germantown, 25@50 ordinary, 25@30; Venetian red, 6@8, Havre Ochre, 5@7; red lead, 12½@13, Litharge, 15@14, fire proof, 5@6 cents

RICE—China, 7½@8c; Patna, 8c; Island, 10c; Carolina, 12½c.

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₱ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Ground Rock, $17 ₱ ton; German Island, $20 @22½c; Liverpool coarse, $25, fine, $30@37 50.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for Pearl, 9½c pure, 12-lb boxes 10½c; 1-lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss, 6-lb boxes, 12½c; 1-lb papers, 14c; corn, 7 lb papers, 18c.

SYRUP—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, in kegs, 50@52½c; ₱ bbls, 45@47½c; bbls, 42½@46c.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 6½@6c; Dunsmuir's, 6½@6c; Babbitt's, 10@10½c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c; Cinnamon 45@50c; Cloves, 35@36c; Nutmeg, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass: Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 60 ₱ doz; Cinnamon, $2; Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market to-day is weak for Island at 9@10½c; Yellow and Golden C, in bbls, 10½@ 10¾c; in bf bbls ¼c higher; Crushed, 12¾ in bbls; bf bbls 13a13½; Powdered, 13a13¾

SHOT—Quotable firm for B. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: young hyson, 90c@$1 30 per lb; black, 80c@90c per lb, Japan, in papers, 80@92½c per lb; lacquered box, 68c to 85c.

TOBACCO—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 ₱ gal

WOOLEN GOODS—We quote agents' rates as follows (the first figure per bale, last for less) For Blankets (family) A, $16, B, $15 50, C, $14 50, E, $10 25, F, $9 50, G, $9 00, other descriptions 1 pt Grey, $8 00@8 25, 1 pt $7 00@7 25, 3 pt black border Grey, $6 50@6 75 4 pt Vicuna, $11@11 25, 3 pt, $8 50@8 75, 4 pt scarlet, $12 50 @12 75, 3 pt $9 50@9 75, 4 pt Green, $10 50@10 75, 4 pt $8@8 25, 4 pt Blue, $10 00@10 75, 3 pt, $9@9 25, No 2 1 pt 4 pt Blue, $10 00@10 75, 3 pt, $9@9 25, No 2 Indian, 20@0 25. Flannel Clothing for 10 dozen (first figures for regular and last for extra sizes) Grey Overshirts, $21 ₱ dozen, Grey Undershirts, $19; White Undershirts, $21@23, Scarlet Undershirts, $23@25; extra size, $30@35 Fancy Cassimere Overshirts, $25 50 Drawers, per pair, blue mixed twilled, 80@90c, Scarlet, 80@90c; White, 80@85, Fancy Plaid, 67½@90c. plain colored, 40@50c; plain checked do Honey Comb, per yard plain, $2 25, fancy, $2 25 Cloths, per yard: Blue Flannel, $1@ 1 12½, Commerce $1 25@1 75, Doeskin, $1 25@2, Tweed, $1 00@1 05; Yarns $1 37@1 75

YEAST POWDERS.—Preston & Merrill, $26@27 50; Rumford's, $22 50@25, Jones' $22 50@24, Donnelly's, $22 50@24.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS		CANNED GOODS	
Oranges, per doz	1 00		₱ doz
Limes, per doz	65	Oysters, 2 ₱ cans	1 00@5 00
Cocoanuts, each	15	do 1 ₱ cans	90@1 50
Cala Grapes, ₱ lb	20	Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 75@4 50
Cranberries, ₱ gal	75c 00	do 1-lb cans	2 00@3 00
Lemons, per doz	75c@1 00	Sardines, qr-tins	1 50@2 00
Peaches ₱ lb		do ½-tins	75 00@1 00
Apples, ₱ box	75c@$1 00	Clams	2 25@4 00
Plums, ₱ lb		Green corn, 2 ₱ cans	1 50@2 00
DRIED FRUIT.	₱ lb	" Peas, 2 ₱ cans	1 50@2 50
Figs, Cal	10@20	Beans, 2 ₱ cans	1 50@2 50
Figs, Asia Min, new	30@37	Tomatoes, 2 ₱ cans	1 50@2 00
Figs, " old	22½@25	Peaches, 2-lb cans	4 00@4 50
Apples	10	Pine apples, 2 ₱ cans	4 25@4 50
Plums, pitless	20@25	Strawberries, "	4 50@5 00
Prunes, Cal & French	20@35	Blackberries, "	4 00@4 50
Peaches, comparatively	8@10	Apricots, 2 ₱ cans	3 50@4 50
Prunes, ₱ box	1 00	Jellies, in tins	2 00@7 50
Peaches, ₱ doz	8@10	Jams, in tins	4 00@6 00
Bananas, ₱ doz	$1 00	Mushrooms, ₱ can	50
GROCERIES.	₱ lb.	SAUCES, ETC.	₱ doz. pts. qts.
Coffee, ground	30@37	Worcester Sauce	50@9 00
do green O R	22@25	Catsup, Tomato	2 50@3 00
do " Rio	20	do Mushroom	3 50@6 00
do " Java	30@33	Capers	4 50@6 00
do Mocha	60	Curry Powders	5 50@6 50
Sugar, crushed	13½	Mustard, French	2 75@3 25
do pulverized	12½	Cat	1 50@2 00
do granulated	10	Pickles, English,	pts 1 10
do Yellow	9	"	qts 2 00
do Island No 1	13a14	NUTS.	₱ lb.
do " No 2	9a10	Almonds	20@25
do " extra	12½	Walnuts	20@25
Milk, condensed		Brazil	25@30
Candles, adamantine	20@25	Filberts	20@25
do Paraffine	33@37	Pecans	25@30
do Sperm	62	Chestnuts	25
Oil, Kerosene ₱ gal	75	Hickory	25
Syrup, Golden, ₱ gal	75	GAME.	pair.
Teas—	₱ lb	Ducks	62½ 75
Gunpowder	$1 25@1 50	Geese	1 50
Imperial	1 25@1 50	Swan	2 00
Young Hyson	1 10@1 50	Brant	75
Hyson	1 00@1 25	Pheasants	62
Eng Breakfast	90@1 25	Venison, ₱ lb	10@ 12
Japan	75@ 90	FISH.	₱ lb.
PROVISIONS, ETC.	₱ lb.	Eastern Cod	15
Butter—		Pacific Cod	8@12
Fancy Dairy	30	Sturgeon	6
Good	40@45	Salmon	10 @ 20
Ordinary	25@30	Pacific Cured	20
Cooking	20	Mackerel, ₱ kit	50@4 50
Cheese, California	25	Fresh Oysters ₱ 100	75
do Eastern	25	VEGETABLES.	₱ lb.
do Oregon	25	Squash	3
Hams, country	18	Beets	3
do city	20@22	Onions	4
do sugar cured	22½@25	Carrots	3
Shoulders	13@18	Turnips	3
Bacon, Clear Sides	15@16	Garlic	25
do Breakfast	16	Celery, ₱ doz	2 00
Lard		Cabbage, ₱ doz	75@1 00
Pure Leaf, in tins	17@18	Cauliflower ₱ doz	2 50
Good, in tins	15	Potatoes, new	7
in bulk	15	Asparagus	50
Honey, Yellow Comb	25	Lettuce, per doz	75
do White	37	MEATS.	₱ lb.
Eggs, per doz	25	Beef	10@12
BREADSTUFFS.	₱ sack.	do choice cuts	18@25
Flour—		Mutton	12@16
Baby brands	1 50	do choice cuts	20
Choice	1 25	Veal	12@20
Common	1 02	Pork	12@16
Graham, extra	1 50	do choice cuts	2
Corn meal, Cal ₱ lb	4a5		
do Oregon	4a5		
POULTRY.	₱ pair.		
Hens, grown	$1 00@1 25		
Roosters	1 25		
Spring chickens	1 00		
Ducks, tame	1 50		
Geese, "	3 00		
Turkeys	5 00		

Markets.

SPAULDING BROS.,

Stalls 1 and 2,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Keep constantly on hand

The Choicest Meats.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

UNION MARKET,

Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

ISAAC BERGMAN, Prop'r.

Full Supply of Choice Meats.

CHRIS. SCLOTH

INVITES HIS OLD PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC generally to call at his

NEW BUTCHER SHOP,

Washington St., one door east of Third

JOHNSON & SPAULDING,

STALLS 97 AND 98,

Central Market,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh Meats,

AND PACKERS OF BEEF AND PORK. HIGHEST Price paid for all kinds of Fat Stock

Portland Market.

E. H. CARLING,

SECOND STREET, COR. MORRISON,

CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge Also, KOSHER BEEF, VEAL and MUTTON.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.

BUILDING SHEATHING, Plastering ROOFING, DEAFENING, CARPET LINING

Samples and Circulars sent free by

GEO. L. STORY

45 Front st., PORTLAND.

PAPER

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.

HAVING ESTABLISHED OFFICES IN ALL PARTS of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, we are prepared to do a General Express and Freighting business in all its branches

Freight or Packages will be called for in any part of the city (by giving proper notice) and forwarded with dispatch to any part of the world, through our own and connecting Expresses, at Greatly Reduced Rates.

COLLECTIONS MADE, and Commissions for Purchase of Goods, &c, &c, will receive prompt attention

We shall continue to DRAW EXCHANGE as usual on all the principal cities of the United States, the Canadas and Europe, and to Sell TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE when desired. WELLS FARGO & CO

The Best Investment Known,

PAYS CONSUMERS 2000 PER CENT

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ON CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Shade Trees.

WE BUILT IS PREPARED TO FURNISH AND set out Shade Trees, and will also furnish SOD TOP-SOIL and MANURE to those desiring to set out TREES and GARDENS. Will also accept orders for

GRADING AND STREET WORK.

Residence near cor. Fifth and Carruthers sts

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GOOD

CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Will not Leak, and last twice as long.

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FORMERLY WESTERN HOTEL,

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S. D. SMITH, Prop'r.

Free Coach to and from the House.

St. Charles Hotel,

COR. FRONT AND MORRISON STS.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. B. SPRENGER, Prop'r.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN THE CITY—built of brick and with all the latest improvements FREE COACH to and from the house

METROPOLIS HOTEL,

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D. D. BUNNELL, PROP'R.

Best Furnished House in the City!

Dining-Room conducted on the

EUROPEAN PLAN—MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Prices to suit the times.

BOARD AND LODGING $6 50 per week and upwards

LOVE'S HOTEL.

LEWIS LOVE, Prop'r,

First street, between Main and Madison.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN REMODELED AND Refitted throughout with New Furniture Table is supplied with the best. Charges liberal.

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE!

FOR WORKINGMEN.

PLENTY OF GRUB AND NO AIRS!

Employers in want of help please call.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1283.

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH CERTAIN grades.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the fire company organized as Tiger Engine Company No 5, being duly recommended by the Board of Delegates for admission into the Fire Department, and their constitution being duly submitted, signed by upwards of thirty members over the age of twenty one years and residents of this city—that said Tiger Engine Company No. 5 be and is admitted and constituted one of the companies of the Portland Fire Department, under the name of Tiger Engine Company No. 5, subject to all the laws and regulations governing the Fire Department.

Sec 2. That said Tiger Engine Company No 5 be and is hereby located in the city south of Clay street.

Passed the Common Council February 12 1873

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 13, 1873.

A. B. HALLOCK, President of Common Council and Acting Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1286.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION out of the Fund for interest on City Bonds.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That out of the fund for interest on certain bonds issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 956, there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of interest falling due during the year 1873

Passed the Common Council, February 12, 1873

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 14, 1873.

A. B. HALLOCK, President of Common Council and Acting Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1287.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A CERTAIN contract.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the Committee on Streets and Public Property be and they are hereby authorized to receive proposals and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder, for making repairs to the South First Street Bridge, according to plans to be draw

We are Brethren A'.

A happy bit hamp this auld world would be,
If men when they're here could make shift to agree,
And ilk said to his neighbor, in cottage and ha',
"Come, gie me your hand—we are brethren a'."

I ken na why ane with anither should fight,
When to 'gree would make a' body easie and right;
When man means with man, in the best way as'a',
To say—"Gilve me your hand—we are brethren a'."

My cost is na coarse ane, an' yours may be fine,
And I mean drink water while you may drink wine—
But we baith ha'e a leal heart, unspotted to shaw,
Sae gie me your hand—we are brethren a'

The knave ye would scorn, the unfaithful deride,
Ye would stand like a rock, with the truth your side.
Sae would I—and aught else would I value a straw—
Come, gie me your hand—we are brethren a'.

Ye would scorn to do fauseey by woman or man,
I hand by the right, aye, as well as I can,
We are ane in our love, our affections, and a'—
Come, gie me your hand—we are brethren a'.

Your mother has loved you, as mither's can lo'e,
And mine has d ne for me what mothers can do—
We are ane in our love, our affections and a',
Sae gie's me your hand—we are brethren a'.

We love the same simmer day, sunny and fair:
Hame! oo, how we love it, and all that are there!
Free the pure air, of Heaven, the same life we draw,
Come, gie me your hand—we are brethren a'.

Frail, creeping Auld Age will soon come o'er us baith,
And creepin' slaing at his back will be Death—
Syne into the same mither yard we will fa',
Come, gie me your hand—WE ARE BRETHREN A'.

—*The late Robert Nicoll.*

What to do with Single Women

Miss Emily Faithfull expresses in the *Fireside Companion* the following opinion of the disadvantages of women who seek to earn a livelihood here and in England.

If any one could give a satisfactory answer to this question, he would deserve well of the whole human race. In England—or, I should say, Great Britain—we have 916,162 women who can never, by any possibility, find husbands at home. These women must, therefore, become self-supporting. I am not at well acquainted with the disproportion of sexes in the United States; but although there is an excess of men, I have already learned from what I have seen in America that there is the same necessity for enabling women to earn money here as in the old country; though to some extent it seems to me that they have already a better chance of doing so. For instance, while we count our female doctors on the fingers of one hand, I find several with established reputations in every one of your principal cities; and while a few female writers in England are occasional contributors to our daily and weekly papers, I find them in New York recognized members of the staff. Gradually, however, even in conservative England, the old assertions are being abandoned; that woman's claim to fair chances of livelihood is a morbid and an exaggerated one, and that young men struggle with equal disadvantages. People are beginning, though slowly, to acknowledge that efforts made to enable women to take a larger share in the useful pursuits of their male relatives are indeed pursuits of their male relatives are not made with a view of removing them from their "proper sphere" and natural duties, but to save them from positions into which they are now actually thrown, to the destruction of their highest instincts and their physical health and development. There has been any dislike in England to the employment of women in the lowest branches of trade and callings, the objection is their introduction into places of responsibility and trust. Until my friend the Earl of Shaftesbury brought the matter before Parliament women were allowed to work in mines in Staffordshire. They prepare until this very hour the clay which is to be converted into porcelain. Only three months before I left England I spent a day in our potteries, and there saw women and girls turning heavy wheels and lifting enormous weights, their physical strength was being called upon ad libitum, but they were carefully excluded from the lighter part of the business; they were freely used as beasts of burden, but no encouragement was given them to undertake any skilled labor. And yet, by the way, we are told that women must serve in haberdashers' shops, because they are too weak to lift the bales of goods. In Liverpool and Dublin women earn six-pence a day by carrying immense loads of fish, nearly 50,000 hawk fish, fruit and hardware through the streets of London, their earnings varying from 50 cents to $1 a [illegible] throughout the country weed, dig and box potatoes pick stones out of the soil, [illegible] of the manure cart during harvest, and [illegible] the ferns in all weathers and seasons. Women are to be found in the lowest and worst paid departments of orchemical works, paper mills, glue works and snuff factories, as well as in our brick fields and nursery gardens. In hundreds of factories where women are employed there is work going on of a less unsuitable kind than what they are actually doing. I was once going over a factory of this description, and leaving a number of women employed in work of the coarsest sort, I emerged into a clearer, quieter atmosphere, to find men engaged in what seemed to me quite a feminine branch of the manufacture.

"Is not this work women could do?" I asked.

"Certainly," replied the foreman; 'but we apprentice to that."

"And would you apprentice girls?" I inquired.

"We have never done so," was the reply.

This is the root of the whole mischief. No skilled work can be done without apprenticeship. It is not customary to apprentice girls, and so it is taken for granted that they cannot do skilled work. An English factory woman labors under adverse influences. The men of her own rank are jealous of her competition with them. The overseers and higher workmen are jealous lest, in any department, she rise to their place, and it is the employer's interest to keep down her wages. But, I still [illegible] at these difficulties arise from want of [illegible] at want of heart. I cannot [illegible] would deliberately [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fears; at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]